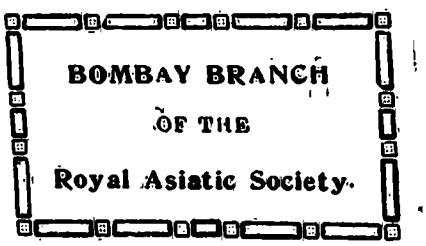
00134150



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

134150

Report on the

Administration

of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1930-31

LUCKNOW:

PRINTED BY THE ASST. SUPDT.-IN-CHARGE, GOVT. BRANCH PRESS

1932

Price Rs. 9

00134150

CONTENTS.

PART I.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
Introductory note ..	i

	Page.		Page.
General conditions ..	i	Industry and trade ..	xviii
Political conditions ..	ii	Industrial development ..	xx
The Press	vii	Communications, buildings and power	xxi
The Legislative Council..	x	The co-operative movement ..	xxii
Crime and Police administration	xii	Education	xxiii
Administration of justice	xiii	Public health	xxiv
Agrarian problems ..	xiii	Town improvement ..	xxvi
Agricultural conditions ..	xv	Provincial finance ..	xxvii
Irrigation	xv	Excise	xxviii
Agricultural development	xvi	Local self-government ..	xxix
Forests	xviii	Conclusion	xxxi

PART II.
DETAILED CHAPTERS.

	Page.
Introductory	1

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

	Page.		Page.
1. Changes in the administration	1	3. Indian States ..	3
2. Character of the year ..	2	4. Foreign relations ..	5

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Page.		Page.
5. Realization of the land revenue	7	8. Waste lands ..	8
6. Settlements ..	8	9. Government estates ..	9
7. Land records ..	8	10. Wards' estates ..	10
		11. Revenue and rent-paying classes	12

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Page.		Page.
12. Course of legislation ..	15	16. Civil justice ..	22
13. Police	15	17. Registration ..	24
14. Criminal justice ..	19	18. District boards ..	25
15. Prisons	21	19. Municipal boards ..	29

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

	Page.		Page.
20. Agricultural produce..	35	26. Industrial output ..	42
21. Irrigation.. ..	36	27. Industrial development	43
22. Agricultural development	37	28. Trade	44
23. Horticultural ..	39	29. Communications, buildings and power ..	44
24. Forests	40	30. Co-operative societies..	46
25. Mines and quarries ..	41		

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

		Page.			Page.
31.	Central revenues ..	51	33.	Stamps	56
32.	Provincial revenues ..	51	34.	Excise	56

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

		Page.			Page.
35.	Vital statistics ..	59	37.	Public health services ..	60
36.	Medical services ..	60	38.	Vaccination ..	62

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

		Page.			Page.
39.	Education ..	63			
40.	Literature and the Press	66	41.	Arts and science ..	71

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

		Page.
42.	Archaeology	73

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

		Page.			Page.
43.	Ecclesiastical ..	75	45.	Government printing and stationery ..	75
44.	Emigration and immigration ..	75			

Report on the administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1930-31.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

PART I of this Report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1931. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year, the land revenue year, the agricultural year 1930-31 or the calendar year 1930 according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The work of every department was affected during the year 1931 by the prevailing financial stringency, which was even more acute than in the previous year. The early months of the year were overshadowed by civil disobedience and the year closed darkly with threats of a renewal of the movement. The whole province was seriously affected by the world-wide trade depression and especially by the precipitous fall in the prices of agricultural products.

The monsoon of 1930 arrived late, and did not break fully till the middle of July. The August rainfall was good, while that of September was in excess in the east and inadequate in the west. Rainfall was deficient during the cold weather of 1930-31.

The monsoon of 1931 was late in arriving and at first feeble and unevenly distributed. There was however heavy rainfall in September and October. The *kharif* crop in general fell short of expectations. *Rabi* sowings benefited from the October rain.

The year was one of serious distress among the agricultural classes. Owing to the fall in prices of agricultural products, which reached their lowest level in June 1931, the purchasing power of the tenantry had been considerably lowered. This in turn reacted unfavourably upon trade, and further increased the economic difficulties of the province. In the agricultural year 1338 *Fasli* Government remitted Rs. 75·42 lakhs of land revenue on account of fall in prices and damage to crops. For the succeeding year 1339 *Fasli* Government worked out a new scheme by which the remissions could be more equitably distributed throughout the whole province to those most in need of relief, and on this basis remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 109·41 lakhs were announced in November.

Trade depression was general. There was some slight improvement towards the end of the year. The province was free from labour trouble.

The work of all departments had to be curtailed. The Sarda canal was completed during the year except for a few unimportant details. All construction work of the present hydro-electric grid scheme was also finished. Many schemes and projects had to be postponed.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Civil disobedience: January.

2. The early part of the year was overshadowed by the civil disobedience movement, which was then at its height. During the month of January the activities of Congress were chiefly directed towards the no-tax and no-rent campaign. After the death of Mr. Muhammad Ali on January 4 meetings held in his honour were used for the spreading of anti-Government propaganda. On January 15 the Government of India introduced the Press Bill and Unlawful Associations Bill into the Assembly; but on January 19 consideration of them was postponed. On the same date the last meeting of the first session of the Round Table Conference was held, and the Prime Minister made his promised statement. The statement was welcomed by many sections of opinion in India. The Congress Working Committee postponed the publication of its resolution on the subject at the request of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Sastri. On January 26 Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and other Congress leaders were released from

prison so that they might have an opportunity of discussing the statement. "Independence day" (January 26) was celebrated throughout the province by Congress meetings and demonstrations. During the month there was several affrays between the police and unruly mobs, in which a number of injuries were received on both sides. Revolutionary activities were on the increase.

3. On February 6 Pandit Moti Lal Nehru died. Meetings were held in his honour throughout the province on February 15. During the month Mr. Gandhi had a number of interviews with the Viceroy, but these came to nothing. There was a serious clash between police and Congress volunteers in Partabgarh district on February 19 and a tahsildar died of injuries received in an affray in the Fatehpur district on February 27. Owing to Muslim dissatisfaction with Congress activities communal tension was acute in a number of places, and on February 14 to 16 there were serious communal riots in Benares resulting in the deaths of six Hindus and twenty Muslims. February.

4. Peace efforts were continued at the beginning of March. At length the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi came to an agreement known as the Delhi Pact on the subject of the civil disobedience campaign: and the agreement was accepted by the Congress Working Committee on March 5. On March 6 the special ordinances enacted to deal with the civil disobedience movement were repealed. Prisoners, except those convicted of offences involving violence, were immediately released. The settlement was welcomed by moderate opinion throughout India, though the extremists represented it as merely an interval in which to prepare for a more bitter struggle. It was discussed in the House of Commons on March 12, when Mr. Baldwin promised continued Conservative co-operation in the work of the Round Table Conference. The released Congress workers, however, represented the Delhi Pact as a victory for their side. Though direct no-rent propaganda ceased, tenants were encouraged to withhold part of their rent and to agitate for large remissions. The execution of Bhagat Singh and his associates on March 23 was made the occasion of much vilification of the Government, even Mr. Gandhi joining in the tributes paid to them. At the session of the Congress Working Committee held at Karachi on The end of civil disobedience and later events of the year: March.

March 29 to 30, the Delhi Pact was ratified and Mr. Gandhi was appointed delegate to the Round Table Conference with a limited mandate. During the month there was communal trouble in Agra and Mirzapur districts, and very serious communal rioting, accompanied by deplorable loss of life, occurred in Cawnpore on March 24 to 26.

April. 5. During April the Congress devoted their activities chiefly to rural areas, encouraging the tenants to agitate for large remissions of rent. There was also a tendency to attribute responsibility for the communal tension to the police and the Government. Mr. Gandhi announced that he would not go to England unless the communal problem was solved. On April 17 Lord Willingdon arrived in India to assume the Viceroyalty. On April 29 the local Government issued a *communiqué* announcing their decision to grant extensive remissions of revenue, which would involve large reduction in the rent of tenants, during the *rabi kist*.

May. 6. Following on the announcement of the remissions of revenue by the Government, the Congress, while taking the credit for the remissions already given, sought to represent them as totally inadequate. Rural agitation continued during May, though its more extreme manifestations were disowned by a few of the more responsible Congress leaders. Mr. Gandhi had an interview with His Excellency the Governor in Naini Tal on May 20, but on the 23rd issued a manifesto on the subject of the remissions which showed little grasp of the economic situation, and practically supported the demands put forward by local Congress leaders.

June. 7. The effect of Mr. Gandhi's manifesto of May 23 was to cause very serious difficulties in collections of rent and revenue in certain districts. Section 12-A of the Oudh Rent Act had to be applied in several Oudh districts. On June 10 the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution that Mr. Gandhi should attend the Round Table Conference even if the communal question was not settled. Towards the end of the month agitation in rural areas became still more intense.

July. 8. With the coming of the monsoon in July the situation in rural areas especially in Oudh showed some improvement, though cases still occurred where Government servants were attacked.

while engaged in doing their duty. On July 20 the Government of India announced the names of those, including Mr. Gandhi, appointed to serve on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

August. 9. This was followed on August 4, by the announcement of the personnel of the Round Table Conference and the Minorities Sub-Committee. Mr. Gandhi however raised difficulties about alleged coercive measures employed in the collection of revenue in Gujarat, and expressed dissatisfaction with the reply of the Bombay Government. On August 13, the Congress Working Committee decided not to participate in the Round Table Conference, and on the 19th Mr. Gandhi published his "charge-sheet." Negotiations were however continued between the Government of India and Congress, and on August 27 a settlement was reached. Mr. Gandhi sailed for England on August 29. In the meanwhile on August 5 the Government of this province had announced the appointment of a committee of members of the Legislative Council to advise on adjustments necessary to bring rents and revenue into conformity with the fall in prices, and on August 26 were able to announce that they accepted in substance the proposals of the committee with regard to rent remissions in the coming year. A prominent member of the Congress was invited to serve on this committee, but was unable to accept the invitation until the committee had practically completed its work.

September and October. 10. On September 7 the Round Table Conference resumed its works. During the next month agitation somewhat decreased, but with the beginning of October the extremists in India became restive again. In a press interview on October 14, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, expressing dissatisfaction at the rent remissions, prophesied that "defensive action" would be necessary. On October 15, the Congress Committee of Allahabad district which had become the centre of agitation decided to ask permission to start a no-rent campaign when necessary. On October 9, their request was referred by the Congress Working Committee to the provincial committee. Meanwhile great efforts were being made to stir up the tenantry by propaganda. On October 9 the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act had passed into law. From August to October the Government was obliged to issue no fewer than fourteen *communiqués* contradicting allegations of oppression of tenants by officials or zamindars.

November. 11. On November 2 the Provincial Congress Committee decided not to start a no-rent campaign before discussing the situation with Government representatives. These discussions however came to nothing, and on November 18 the Allahabad District Congress Committee decided to advise agriculturalists to withhold payment of rent and revenue. On November 5 Government had announced remissions of revenue to the amount of Rs. 109·41 lakhs; the reductions in rent amounted to over four crores of rupees.

December. 12. The month of December opened with the re-affirmation by the Prime Minister at the final meeting of the resumed Round Table Conference of British policy towards India, and with the promulgation on December 2 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance to counter terrorist activities. Meanwhile political agitation throughout the United Provinces was steadily increasing in volume, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru being especially active. On December 6 the Provincial Congress Committee authorized the extension of the no-rent campaign to the districts of Cawnpore, Etawah, Rae Bareli and Unao. On December 14 Government were forced by the serious threat of a no-rent campaign to seek special powers, and His Excellency the Governor-General promulgated the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance, which was extended immediately to the Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Rae Bareli and Unao districts and later in the month to Bara Banki, Farrukhabad, Partabgarh and Sultanpur. A number of prominent Congress leaders were arrested for disobeying orders under the Ordinance, including Babu Purshottam Das Tandon on December 19, and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani on December 26. On December 28 Mr. Gandhi landed in Bombay on his return from England. He announced that in view of recent events he was not hopeful of being able to co-operate with Government. The year closed with threats of a renewal of civil disobedience.

Muslim. 13. The Muslim community suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. Muhammad Ali on January 4. The great majority of Muslims continued to hold aloof from the civil disobedience and allied movements. The minority was represented by the Muslim Nationalist party which was inaugurated at Aligarh on April 8. The community as a whole watched anxiously events on the Frontier and in Kashmir, and was seriously perturbed by

the bitter communal feelings shown at Cawnpore and elsewhere. Muslims took an active part in the Round Table Conference.

Liberals.

14. The Liberals continued to oppose the extreme programme of the Congress. They expressed gratification at the Delhi Pact and co-operated in the Round Table Conference. At the end of the year they were opposed to the revival of civil disobedience.

Revolutionary activities.

15. Revolutionary activities were on the increase throughout the year, and a number of arrests were made. The most dramatic incident was the encounter between the police and two revolutionaries in the Alfred Park, Allahabad, on February 27. The Hindustani Seva Dal, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and other youth organizations showed increasing tendencies towards revolutionary methods.

The Press.

16. The agricultural situation and the Round Table Conference were the chief topics of comment in the press during 1931. In view of the unprecedented fall in prices almost all sections of the Press pleaded for large remissions of rent and revenue and the abandonment of coercive processes for their realisation. In the extremist section of the Hindu Press there was a persistent campaign against Government officials and zamindars in connection with the measures adopted by them for the realisation of rent. They were charged with perpetrating the most revolting atrocities on tenants and even on their women and children; but specific allegations when investigated through district officers were invariably found to be without foundation or grossly exaggerated. The campaign against the zamindars showed signs of developing into an agitation against the zamindari system itself. Thus *Today*, a Congress organ wrote:—"The zamindar is an anomaly in modern life. The Congress should therefore not give any guarantee that it will preserve the zamindari system under *swaraj*." Towards the close of the year there was a good deal of propaganda for the no-rent campaign. Efforts were made to represent that it was impossible for the tenants to pay any rent whatever, that the sufferings of the peasants could be removed only through the help of the Congress and it was therefore the duty of the cultivators to join it.

Muslim papers, on the other hand, showed serious apprehension at the Congress agitation against zamindars and urged Government to take early steps to suppress it lest communism should spread in rural areas. They also appealed to the Congress not to start the no-rent campaign as it would lead to strife between landlord and tenant. The loyal section of the Muslim Press characterized the Congress agitation as quite unjustified and advocated support of the Government in any measures they might take to meet the no-rent campaign. There was therefore a distinct cleavage on communal lines in the Press in connection with the agrarian situation.

The Delhi agreement and the release of political prisoners were generally welcomed and warm tributes were paid to the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. The Congress organs generally sought to represent the agreement as a triumph for the Congress, and urged the people to continue to aim at complete independence and organize themselves for a fresh campaign in case their demands were not conceded at the Round Table Conference. Complaints were made that the various local Governments were resorting to repression in defiance of the Delhi agreement. The Congress " charge sheet" against the Government received wide publicity in the extremist press.

Newspapers generally expressed gratification at the unanimity achieved at the Karachi Congress meeting and considered it a triumph for Mr. Gandhi. The resolution regarding the declaration of rights, however, found very few supporters.

The proceedings of the Round Table Conference were watched with keen interest. The moderate section of the press welcomed the Premier's announcement at the final sitting of the first Round Table Conference on January 19, 1931, and the draft recommendations of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, but extremist papers regarded them as quite inadequate to satisfy Indian aspirations. The Muslim papers also criticized them on the ground that they did not provide sufficient safeguards for their community. The Hindu papers generally criticized the personnel of the second Round Table Conference on the ground that the Nationalist section of the Muslim community had not been adequately represented. The Muslim Press, on the other hand, with the exception of the nationalist section, expressed satisfaction with the personnel of the delegation. A

few of them insisted that the question of communal rights should be settled before the work of framing the constitution is taken up. Newspapers of all points of view warmly commended the decision of Mr. Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference. The extremist papers however warned the people against hoping for any substantial results from Mr. Gandhi's participation. The failure of the Round Table Conference to arrive at a communal settlement was deeply deplored. Some Hindu papers complained that Mr. Gandhi was making undue concessions to Muslim demands. Muslim papers, on the other hand, were suspicious of Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards communal matters. At the conclusion of the session extremist papers represented the Conference as a complete failure and reinforced their advocacy of the revival of the civil disobedience movement.

The Cawnpore riot formed the chief topic of discussion in the Press for several weeks. Bitter complaints were made that the local authorities had failed to protect the lives and property of the people. The riot led to much bitter communal recrimination, each community laying the blame on the other. Liberal papers also blamed the Congress for having undermined public respect for law and order.

Affairs in Kashmir were also widely discussed. Here again the views expressed on either side were governed by bitter communal feeling.

The future of the Indian States was frequently discussed and the rulers were warned that the days of autocracy were numbered and that if they did not concede the demands of their subjects their rule would be rendered impossible.

Widespread grief was expressed at the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj Guru. The general comment on the executions was that they were ill-timed and ill-advised.

Newspapers published lengthy extracts from the Congress Select Committee's report on the national debt of India and generally supported its conclusions, though some of the extremist papers went further and urged the repudiation of the entire debt. The exchange policy of the Government was also criticized as being detrimental to Indian interests.

The report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was criticized on the ground that it dealt only with technical details and did not provide for a sufficiently rapid Indianization of the Army.

The Burma rebellion received considerable attention. Some papers blamed Government for not quelling the disturbance promptly, whilst others complained that excessive force was used against the rebels.

Terrorist outrages were strongly condemned by newspapers of all shades of opinion. Extremist papers, however, asserted that they were the outcome of the "repressive" policy of the Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

17. The elections to the fourth Legislative Council which were held in September and October 1930, may be summarized as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5
Class of constituency.	Number of seats.	Number of seats filled without contest.	Number of candidates for contested seats.	Percentage of votes polled to number of electors in contested constituencies.
Non-Muhammadan urban	8	2	21	6·009
Non-Muhammadan rural	52	20	121	21·8
Muhammadan urban	4	1	7	53·75
Muhammadan rural	25	16	55	57·09
Agra landholders	2	2	4	Uncontested.
Taluqdars	4	..	8	42·79
Chambers of Commerce	3	3	3	Uncontested.
University	1	..	2	6·73
Europeans	1	1	1	Uncontested.
Total ..	100	45	222	24·64

Of the 177 candidates for contested seats 36 forfeited their deposit having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

The Legislative Council held 37 sittings during the year 1931. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President. Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan was elected Deputy President. Official business was transacted on 27 days and the remaining 10 days were devoted to the disposal of non-official business. The Council passed four official Bills, viz., the Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act, the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, the United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act, and the United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act. All these Bills have been assented to by Their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor-General. The following official Bills were introduced in the Council and referred to select committees, viz., a Bill further to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, the United Provinces Goondas Bill, 1931, and a Bill further to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922. A number of settlement reports were discussed. A resolution on the execution of works financed from loans was discussed and adopted by the House with certain amendments.

The object of the Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act was to insert in the Agra Tenancy Act a clause governing the recovery of arrears of rent as arrears of revenue in certain cases of refusal to pay, similar in effect to clause 12-A of the Oudh Rent Act. The object of the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act was to extend the life of the existing municipal board of Cawnpore. The object of the United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act was to give medical practitioners of the L. M. P. class, who are not in the service of Government, the privilege of electing an additional member to the United Provinces Medical Council. The object of the United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act was to protect tenants and thekadars from ejectment and distraint on account of arrears of rent on certain conditions.

The budget for 1931-32 was presented. The Council had to pass 10 out of 35 demands for grants without discussion because the whole of the time allotted had been taken up with the remainder. The Council voted substantive reductions to the extent of Rs. 3,58,150, and various token reductions. Substantive reductions were made under the heads of Police, Forests, Irrigation works charged to revenue, Land revenue under sub-head Survey and settlement, Public works under sub-head

Repairs, Jails and convict settlements, Administration of justice and Medical. Among the token reductions may be mentioned that under the head Education, on the issue that the Government should give a clear undertaking that those students who were expelled for participation in political activities should be re-admitted if they wished to resume their studies.

During the year, 1,474 starred questions, 570 unstarred questions and 40 short notice questions, covering a wide range of subjects were answered by Government.

In non-official business a Bill to amend the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, was introduced and referred to a select committee. Twenty-two resolutions were adopted by the House on a variety of subjects, especially the need for remissions of rent and revenue and for a reduction of canal rates. The House also showed great interest in the education of the depressed classes. A resolution was passed expressing approval of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement in March.

Four adjournment motions were discussed. The motion alleging the failure of Government to restore peace and order in Cawnpore was talked out. The motion condemning the special powers acquired by Government through the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance was subsequently withdrawn.

Four parties emerged during the year 1931, viz., Nationalists, Independent, Progressive and Democratic. A new "Constitutional" party is now being organized.

CRIME AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Crime in 1931.

18. The year 1931 was rendered especially difficult for all branches of police work by the economic distress and by political agitation. Congress activity had produced contempt for authority. The police had been so occupied with political disturbances that the criminal administration could not receive proper attention. The political truce afforded some relief; but one result was that bad characters who had been employed in political agitation once more resumed their criminal activities. Towards the end of the year the Congress transferred their attention from urban to rural areas, and their subversive activity resulted in numerous breaches of the peace.

Communal tension was acute in the early part of the year, resulting in serious riots at Agra, Benares, Mirzapur and Cawnpore.

Owing to financial stringency practically all police reserves had to be disbanded, but attempts by Congress workers to exploit the resulting uneasiness in the force were wholly without effect.

There was an increase of 302 dacoities or 52 per cent. compared with the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of cases sent for trial. From the beginning of June an extensive campaign was launched against dacoits, and from then till the end of the year the situation continued to improve and is now well in hand. The Special Dacoity Police were engaged in the prosecution of three important gang cases. Their active operations closed from May when they were reduced to the bare minimum necessary for the prosecution of these cases. The number of robberies reported was about the same as in the previous year. Murders showed an increase of 221 owing to the general spirit of lawlessness. Burglaries also increased by 684 cases. Cattle theft decreased by 810 cases, partly perhaps owing to the reduced prices obtainable for cattle and skins.

19. All the three ranges emphasize the inadequacy of the investigating staff, and especially the scarcity of really good men in the rank of sub-inspector. In a year of such difficulty the fact that peace was generally maintained throughout the province reflects great credit on all ranks of the force. Police administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

20. Additional district and sessions judges worked in six districts in Agra province during the year 1931, and in two districts in Oudh. Additional sessions and subordinate judges were required in twelve districts in Agra and three in Oudh.

The courts of the additional district and sessions judge and of the special small cause court judge at Lucknow had to be abolished from September 1, 1931, owing to financial stringency.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS.

21. The precipitous fall of prices of agricultural products continued during the first half of the year 1931. As soon as it became apparent that there was no hope of early recovery Government decided to give immediate relief by remission of rent and revenue. Rupees 207·80 lakhs of rent and Rs. 75·42 lakhs of

land revenue were remitted for the fall in prices and for damage done by drought during the agricultural year 1930-31. This remission applied to the statutory rents falling due in the spring of 1931; but district officers were given wide discretion to apply it to certain classes of occupancy tenants also where necessary.

Unfortunately hopes that the prices obtained for the spring harvest might be better than was promised by the course of prices from January to March were not realized. Evidence grew that other classes of tenants, occupancy and ex-proprietary, were also in many cases in need of relief, and that Government must frame a well-grounded scheme to be put into force from season to season for so long as relief was necessary.

Government therefore assembled a Rent and Revenue Committee, whose subsequent recommendations concerning remissions of rent were largely accepted. It was decided that rents in general should be brought back to the level of the rents in 1901, because prices had fallen to the level of 1901; but at the same time that due allowance should be made for improvements and developments of communications, irrigation, cropping and outturn in the last 30 years, and for the existence, both in 1901 and in 1931, of rents which were low according to the standards and prices of the time. An intelligible formula was worked out on the basis of these principles. Acting upon this, Government remitted Rs. 426 lakhs of rent for the year 1339 *Fasli*.

On the difficult question of the remission to be given in land revenue Government decided to remit Rs. 110·90 lakhs in all, i.e., Rs. 73 lakhs representing 40 per cent. of the reduced assets of each district, *plus* Rs. 37·90 lakhs to allow greater relief in districts where, owing to old assessment, there would otherwise be only small remission in revenue though the remission of rent was large. In addition, district officers were authorized to grant remissions in places in which the land revenue as reduced was found to exceed 45 per cent. of the reduced assets. The total amount of revenue likely to be remitted in this way was estimated to be about Rs. 3 lakhs.

These generous remissions have had good effect. In many districts collection of the reduced rent and revenue has been made without difficulty or use of coercive processes. At the end of the year the situation was again complicated by the renewal of the Congress no-rent campaign.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Rainfall and its effect on crops.

22. The monsoon of 1930 arrived late and did not break fully till the middle of July. The August rainfall was good while that of September was rather in excess in the east, and inadequate in the west. The deficiency of rain during the cold weather of 1930-31 affected adversely the outturn of the *rabi* harvest.

The monsoon of 1931 was late, feeble and uneven in the beginning and consequently retarded the sowing of *kharif*. During July and August the rainfall was below normal but, as it rained at suitable intervals later, the agricultural situation greatly improved. The heavy rainfall in September was somewhat injurious to the *kharif* crop but very beneficial for the *rabi*. The monsoon on the whole ensured a good *kharif* and provided hopes of an excellent *rabi*. There was unfortunately heavy rainfall throughout the province in the first three weeks of October. The damage varied from district to district. In some districts the *bajra* crop had already been reaped, while in other districts the rain benefited the late rice. In the Agra and Muttra districts the calamity was treated as widespread and a flat remission or suspension of four annas in the rupee was sanctioned. In other districts merely local damage was sufficient to justify relief measures. On the whole, however, the *kharif* crop fell far short of what had been promised. The late rain, on the other hand, was of great benefit to the *rabi* sowings; and canal irrigation started a full month later than the usual date.

Prices.

23. Prices of agricultural products reached their lowest level in the second quarter of 1931. Towards the end of the year there were signs of some improvement.

IRRIGATION.

Area.

24. A total area of 1,545,471 acres was irrigated during *kharif* 1931, including 239,522 acres done from the Sarda canal, as compared with 1,812,830 acres in the previous *kharif*. Supplies were generally sufficient. The heavy rainfall late in October enabled *rabi* sowings to be completed without the help of canal water.

Development.

25. Almost all the distributaries and drains of the Sarda canal were completed before the monsoon, and the whole system is now finished except for a few unimportant details.

All construction work of the present hydro-electric grid scheme was completed during the year. Six more towns with a population of 5,000 or over were electrified, and bulk supply was given to Aligarh from June 1931. Negotiations were completed for the supply of power to the Muslim University, Aligarh, and to Meerut Cantonment.

The Ramganga and Kali Nadi pumping schemes continued to work satisfactorily and the state tube-well pumping scheme in Moradabad district was brought into operation.

Demonstrations of the uses of electricity were given at fairs and centres of trade round the grid area, and pamphlets were issued. A sliding scale to encourage the sale of industrial units was introduced giving cheaper power to the more constant users.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

26. The most marked feature of the year was the precipitous fall in prices of agricultural commodities, which reached its climax in June 1931, when the index number was 93 compared with 100 for the basic year—July 1914. Cereals suffered most. In the case of wheat, prices reached the level at which Australian wheat could not only successfully compete with the Indian products at the ports, but was in a position to oust it even from the interior markets. For the first time in the history of this country the agriculturist found himself in need of tariff protection against outside competition. In the work of the department during the year 1931 a special feature was the starting of the Gorakhpur school classes in July. Progress was made in experiments with manures and much data was collected. Special cotton purchase work was undertaken. Rapid progress was made in extending the area under improved sugarcane. Investigations on the pink boll worm by the entomologist were nearing completion.

Agricultural farms.

27. As a result of the slump in prices there was considerable deficit in the working of seed and demonstration farms. Although the object of these farms is not financial profit but the provision of sufficient supply of improved seed, the necessity was recognized for overhauling the existing system of running the farms and considerable economies have already been effected. Proposals to close the farms which do not pay their way have also been accepted by Government and will be brought into effect in the next year.

Improvement of produce.

28. Improved varieties of sugarcane now occupy no less than 48 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane. The price of sugarcane has not fallen with that of other agricultural commodities, so that the cultivation of it still affords substantial profit. Proposals are in hand for starting several sugar factories in the province. Between 1929—1931 the department purchased 5,462 maunds of *kapas* from cultivators and sold 1,900 maunds of baled lint to the spinning mills. This was financed by a Government advance which has been repaid with interest. The work of rural uplift has been vigorously prosecuted in co-ordination with the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments.

Cattle-breeding.

29. In spite of agricultural depression the price of good quality dairy cattle has remained steady. The activities of the cattle-breeding section of the department require to be extended even in times of financial stringency as at present. Experiments have been made with various kinds of fodder. Feeding of mineral salts has been adopted as a matter of routine and has proved beneficial. Goat breeding has also been taken up at Etah.

Irrigation.

30. A sum of Rs. 73,562 was received as *taqavi* and Rs. 92,593 was deposited in cash by the owners for the construction of tube-wells. One hundred and forty-one projects were completed during the year. Tenders have been accepted for the electrification of ten tube-wells in the hydro-electric grid area.

Education.

31. Lectures were delivered on proper methods of preservation of manure, advantages of improved seeds, deep ploughing, labour saving machines and implements, artificial manures, advantages of green manuring and other agricultural subjects. The department maintains a close touch with schools which have agricultural classes. The newly started school at Gorakhpur is gaining in popularity.

Civil Veterinary Department.

32. Special endeavours were made during the year 1931, for the suppression of cattle disease in the interior of Almora district, where there was a severe outbreak of rinderpest. Investigations were also carried out on liver-fluke disease in that district, for which special treatment by Danistol (supplied by the Imperial Laboratory at Muktesar) has been undertaken. Testing and diagnosis of tubercular and Johnes' disease cases

were made at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. Rejuvenation by gland grafting experiment on a stallion has also been carried out. Investigations have been made among sheep in Balrampur, district Gonda, where a heavy mortality is reported from what is known as " Hydated cysts."

FORESTS.

General.

33. No important change occurred during the year in the area under the control of the Forest Department. Settlement of 16 square miles of the forests of the Kumaun Soldiers Settlement was finally concluded. Progress was also made in the formation of *panchayat* forests. The auctions in 1931 were free from political interference and in spite of the economic depression better results were obtained than had been anticipated. Under orders of Government, however, the department has undertaken stringent retrenchment. New works have been postponed and the standard of maintenance has been lowered. But in spite of this forests are being well maintained and where trees are felled measures necessary for their replacement are being taken.

There was no general movement in favour of disobedience of forests laws, boycotting of forest work or doing damage to forests. The hot weather of 1931 was abnormally dry and unfavourable to fire conservancy. In April, May and June there were 448 fires burning 394 square miles as compared with 178 fires burning 68 square miles in the corresponding period of 1930. A number of incendiary outbreaks occurred in Kumaun.

Game preservation.

34. The interest in game preservation continues to increase though somewhat slowly. An unofficial organization, the United Provinces Game Preservation Society, has come into existence and received important patronage. In the reserved forests the head of game generally appears to be satisfactorily maintained.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

35. The year 1931 opened with the same economic and trade depression which had prevailed in the previous year, but after the signing of the Delhi pact and the end of the civil disobedience movement it was hoped that trade and industry would improve. These hopes were not realized. The phenomenal drop in the price of agricultural produce reduced the purchasing power of the people to the minimum. The result was that traders and

manufacturers were left with heavy accumulated stocks, daily depreciating in value. Prices of raw materials slightly improved by the middle of October, but the prices of finished products remained at almost the same level up to the end of the year. The province was free from labour trouble except for a few cases of minor importance. Communal riots in some of the big cities disturbed trade and industry to a considerable extent.

The demand for Indian-made mill cloth increased steadily and the local cotton mills did better than last year, but the manufacturers' profits were reduced owing to the continual fall in prices and low purchasing power of the people. The hand loom industry did fairly well, *khaddar* and coarse material finding better sale than artistic and specialized fabrics. The cotton printing trade had a prosperous year. The silk industry of Benares could not make headway on account of the boycott of Japanese and Chinese silk yarn which was used instead of Kashmir yarns on account of its cheapness. The demand for woollen materials increased steadily. In Najibabad the woollen industry had begun to make goods with coloured designs, the weavers having learnt proper methods of dyeing the wool.

The depression in the gold thread and *gota* industry was relieved in the later part of the year by the increase in the customs duty from 30 to 50 per cent. but the quality of the gold thread has yet to be improved.

The brass work trade of Benares also suffered owing to the depression in export trade and the cessation of the tourist traffic. The leather trade improved towards the end of the year. The tanning industry was at a standstill owing to the lack of demand. The Lucknow Paper Mill was also affected by the slump in the market and the margin of profit reduced owing to foreign competition. The export trade in artistic goods diminished.

In the sugar trade conditions have been uncertain as heavy stocks of sugar had accumulated at various ports. The increased duty has raised the tone of the sugar market from the middle of October.

The oil crushing industry has suffered from fluctuation in prices of raw material and finished goods. There was some improvement in the latter half of the year.

The glass bangle industry of Firozabad fared slightly better owing to the increased import duty on foreign bangles during the latter part of the year. The aluminium industry had a bad year on account of the slack demand. Depression prevailed in almost all the branches of the woodworking and timber trade. The season for the tea industry was dull as sales in Calcutta and London markets were poor. The boycott of cigarettes adversely affected the cigarette factory at Saharanpur which has now stopped working. The engineering trade had a particularly bad year: a big engineering firm at Cawnpore stopped working and sold off their machinery.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Problems of industry.

36. The industries of the province could not make any headway during the year under report owing to the continued depression in trade and the fall in prices of agricultural products. Under such conditions there was little inclination to invest money in new enterprises. In spite of these difficulties, however, new hosiery working plants were added to mills in Cawnpore and Lucknow during the year. There was an increase in the number of sugar factories. Orders for sugar machinery worth about £ 432,000 have been placed and there are indications of substantial expansion in this industry. Several new small open *pan* factories were established. Two new soap factories were set up in Cawnpore. The Bareilly Match Factory acquired by Messrs. the Western India Match Company has been closed down not for want of business, but with a view to concentrate business at the Western India Match Factory, Clutterbuckgunj. A factory for the manufacture of cardboard is under construction at Saharanpur and will shortly start working. A new cotton mill is under erection at Cawnpore. The Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra, put on the market fountain pens, electric fans, gramophones and other articles. One or two firms have started the manufacture of shoe laces. The Government have constituted a committee to investigate the possibilities of developing cottage industries in those districts of the province where as a result of the completion of the hydro-electric project cheap electric power is now available.

Government aid.

37. Many promising schemes were held up owing to financial stringency and the budget of the Industries Department had to be decreased from Rs. 15·24 lakhs to Rs. 14·90 lakhs

during the year under report. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the working of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. The sugar department of the Institute has provisionally been placed under the control of the Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Experiment and research work were continued at the Institute on a variety of subjects. The courses of study at the Government Technical School, Lucknow, were reorganized during the year. One foreign scholarship was awarded during the year. Loans amounting to Rs. 29,000 were sanctioned and Rs. 25,000 were given as grants by the Board of Industries. Special mention may be made of the grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Industrial and Trade Association of Benares to improve the process of manufacture of gold thread. The wool spinning plant of the Textile School has been handed over to the Co operative Society at Najibabad.

General.

38. During the year the Department of Industries made efforts to improve cottage industries by means of demonstrations at exhibitions and fairs. The United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium endeavoured to educate and assist the brassware manufacturers to improve designs and to find remunerative foreign markets.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER.

Railways.

39. Of the two lines under construction during the year, namely the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafrabad line and the Unao-Madhoganj line, the work on the former is still in progress, while the latter was opened for traffic on December 21, 1930. Work on the Kartal-Kamasin line is still held in abeyance. The scheme for the doubling of the Cawnpore-Tundla section of the East Indian Railway has recently been sanctioned by the Railway Board, and work on it is in progress.

Roads and bridges.

40. Satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the Gorakhpur bye-pass road. The Phaphamau-Hanumanganj road was completed and opened to traffic. Good progress was made with the construction of the reinforced concrete bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Meerut-Bareilly road.

Road reconstruction works which were in progress at the beginning of the year were affected by the financial situation which subsequently developed. Some works were stopped altogether, and a number of others were curtailed. The damage to roads and bridges during the monsoon was below normal.

Buildings.

41. The progress in the construction of police stations and other works was limited to minimum requirements according to the various conditions.

Electricity.

42. The total number of electric supply licences rose from twenty to twenty-six. Three of these new licences are district licences granted to distributing companies in the hydro-electric grid area, which serves 63 towns and villages.

The total number of towns and villages in the province which have electric supply is 83.

Adverse economic conditions are holding up further development both in the grid area, and in other towns in the south of the province where under present conditions it would not pay to erect power stations and supply mains.

The total population served by the grid area and other towns with independent supplies is approximately four million.

Organization of Public Works Department.

43. The office of the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, was separated from the Secretariat from April 1, 1931. From October 22, 1931, the IV Circle was abolished and a new "Headquarters Circle" created. The temporary Gonda division was converted into a sub-division from October 1, 1931; and the Jhansi sub-division created in place of the Jhansi provincial division from November 7, 1931. Two appointments were made to the Subordinate Engineering Service during the year.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

New societies.

44. The following co-operative societies were registered during the period July 1 to December 31, 1931:—

A.—Agricultural.—Twenty-four credit societies, 30 better-living societies, two consolidation of holding societies, six irrigation societies, one protection of cultivation society, three cotton purchase and sale societies, eight *ghee* supply societies and one poultry society.

B.—Non-agricultural.—One credit society (employees' co-operative society), three women's thrift societies and one patwari's thrift society.

Thus eighty societies were registered in all. In the same period 71 were liquidated. Of the new societies the most notable is the cotton purchase and sale society in Hardoi district, the

object of which is to enable the cultivators of improved cotton (c. 402) to combine and get a better price for it by the joint sale of their produce. The society purchased over 1,000 maunds of cotton from its members, had it ginned and baled, and then sold it in one lot to a mill in Lucknow. Its final accounts have not been made up, but it has made a profit of over Rs. 5,000. A similar society in the Aligarh district, however, was not so successful: it dealt with 200 maunds of cotton only and made merely a nominal profit.

General.

45. The sugarcane-crushing plant erected with the help of the grant received from the Board of Agriculture in the previous year started working in December and made a small profit during the month. Similar plants are now in course of erection in four more places in the province.

EDUCATION.

Universities.

46. Government have appointed two officers to examine the budgets of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra Universities with a view to recommending revised block grants to these Universities.

Secondary education.

47. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education has decided to institute a diploma examination in Indian music at the end of the High School course. It has also decided to re-introduce the practical test in Science for the High School examination.

The scheme of the medical examination of boys in anglo-vernacular schools, which was introduced in ten cities in 1927 as an experimental measure by the Education Department, was transferred to the Department of Public Health with effect from July 1931.

The newly introduced scheme for the training of handicraft teachers was successfully continued. New manual training blocks were erected and equipped at the Government Intermediate Colleges, Almora and Fyzabad. The number of institutions now having facilities for manual training is 46 as against 14 in 1923, when the new scheme of combined training and handicraft was introduced.

Vernacular education.

48. The number of agricultural classes, which was 37 last year, remains unchanged. The scheme of training teachers for these classes was abandoned, and was replaced by another for

training teachers in "rural knowledge." On account of financial stringency this latter scheme has been held in abeyance. Before this scheme was suspended 158 teachers had been trained. The number of rural knowledge classes in the province on December 31, 1931, was 105.

Compulsory education.

49. In rural areas, schemes for introducing compulsory education in new districts were held up owing to financial stringency. There was some progress in urban areas. Compulsory primary education was introduced in the Saharanpur municipality from July 1931. The number of municipalities where the scheme is wholly or partly in force is now 37.

A departmental committee was appointed to review the work of compulsory education in the province. Its report which was submitted in November 1931, is now being considered.

Until last year the money belonging to the education department of the district boards was kept with the general funds of the boards. Rules were framed and introduced in April 1931 to make it compulsory for the district boards to keep the money belonging to their educational departments in a separate account called the district fund (education) account. The district boards have been asked to transfer all education money to this account.

Government appointed a committee in May 1931 to consider how the working of the education committees of district boards might be improved. On the basis of that committee's recommendations a Bill to amend the District Boards Act was drafted and was introduced into the United Provinces Legislative Council in December 1931.

General.

50. The Director of Public Instruction issued during the year a circular letter to the heads of educational institutions drawing their attention to the deterioration of discipline in schools which has resulted from the civil disobedience movement, and explaining the measures which the department proposed to take, with their co-operation, to restore discipline.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Births and deaths.

51. The estimated death-rate in the province for 1931 was 25·93 as compared with 27·20 in 1930. The estimated birth-rate was 33·59 as against 37·31 in 1930. Infantile mortality rate was 179·57 as compared with 170·79.

Public health services.

52. The activities of the whole staff of the Public Health Department were concentrated on the control of epidemic diseases. The estimated death-rate from cholera was 0·73 as against 1·35 in 1930; from plague 0·81 as against 0·24; from small-pox 0·09 as against 0·24. The Hygiene Publicity Bureau as usual prepared material for publicity purposes in the shape of films, lantern slides, models, pictorial posters, booklets and leaflets, and supplied the necessary materials for lectures and demonstrations. "Village aid" work has been carried on with the village school as centre, and teachers and children have been employed in anti-epidemic and anti-malarial work. Children's clubs have been formed under the name of Junior Red Cross groups—there were 517 such groups in the province as compared with 75 in 1930. During the year malaria investigations were continued; a special feature was the use of the new drug plasmochin which has considerably reduced the relapse rate amongst treated cases. Routine and investigation work was carried on as usual at the Provincial Hygiene Institute. The provisions of the Prevention of Adulteration Act were extended to several other localities, and the amendments made in the year 1930 were brought into force, thereby adding considerable powers for the detention and punishment of adulterated foodstuffs. The medical and sanitary arrangement at fairs were, as usual, supervised by the staff of the Public Health Department.

From July 1, 1931, the work of medical inspection of scholars in ten towns of the province was transferred from the Education to the Public Health Department and qualified medical officers were duly appointed in these ten towns and in three others besides.

The district health service remained in force in 28 districts during the year and could not be extended owing to financial stringency.

The total output of crude lymph from the Government Bovine Lymph Depôt during 1930-31 was 19,569·9 grammes as compared with 27,561·3 grammes in the previous year.

Medical services.

53. The cadre of the Provincial Medical Service was increased by one officer who took the place of a retired Indian Medical Department civil surgeon.

During the year 1931 two district board dispensaries manned by Provincial Subordinate Medical Service officers were handed

over to the Jaunpur district board who were unable to meet the Government rates of pay. In spite of financial stringency Government continued to give grants to local boards and individuals for the expansion of medical relief in rural areas. The revised Medical Manual is nearing completion.

Dental clinics staffed by honorary workers have been established at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cawnpore, and the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow. Improvement in the treatment of lepers in the province continues. A special leprosy officer was appointed in 1931 for one year.

In the interests of economy Government have discontinued for the present the post-graduate course for Provincial Medical Service officers and the compounders' training classes.

The sanctioned strength of women sub-assistant surgeons has been increased from 49 to 51.

Maternity and child welfare.

54. The scheme for medical relief to women by women in rural areas and small towns was further expanded. The question of providing facilities for treatment of venereal diseases, especially among pregnant women, is under consideration.

The construction of the works already begun at the Maternity Hospital, Lucknow, was in progress. The Women's Medical School at Agra was largely electrified during the year.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Crosthwaite Committee.

55. Government orders were passed on the Crosthwaite Committee's report on November 7, 1930. The quinquennial programmes based on the Committee's recommendations were for the most part held up during the year under report owing to financial stringency.

Lucknow.

56. The roads in the Co-operative Building Society's area in the Narhai scheme were constructed with kerb and channel drains. Roads in Birhana were relaid. Butler road and roads in the Barudkhana scheme were repaired. The Bashiratganj housing scheme is nearly ready for submission to Government. The position with regard to open spaces remained the same as in the previous year. All the sites at Lalbagh crossing were sold. A number of other sites have been leased. The block of shops constructed on nazul land at Lalkuan has been completed.

In Birhana, Narhi, Mawaiya and New Civil Lines construction is proceeding steadily.

57. Progress was slow and limited to schemes already sanctioned and in hand. The annual grant of Rs. 30,000 in lieu of the income from nazul property was suspended owing to financial stringency. Expenditure on the staff was about halved. Properties of the value of Rs. 7·96 lakhs out of Rs. 9·81 lakhs have been acquired for the Mirganj open area scheme. Allahabad.

58. The year was taken up with preliminaries and no new schemes were started. Of the old schemes the Sisamau and factory area continued to be popular. Progress was seriously retarded by the communal riots. Cawnpore.

Provincial Finance.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

59. Owing to a series of misfortunes, chief among which was the fall in prices, provincial expenditure exceeded resources in three out of the last four years, i.e., 1928-29, 1930-31 and in 1931-32. The deficit, which it is estimated will reach nearly three crores by the end of the budget year 1932-33, is more than covered by the losses under the head Land revenue since the year 1930-31.

The total revenue charges as budgeted for 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 1,245, plus Rs. 90½ under Irrigation working expenses, a total of Rs. 1,335½. The revised figure is Rs. 1,284¼, a reduction of Rs. 51¼. There were however certain increases, namely Rs. 5¼ under Interest, Rs. 6½ under Sinking fund charges, Re. 1 under Pensions, and Rs. 3 under Miscellaneous: so that the real amount of retrenchment effected is equal to Rs. 67.

The revenue charges of the budget year 1932-33 are put at Rs. 1,243, inclusive of irrigation charges, which is Rs. 41 below the revised estimate of the previous year. In addition however there are four considerable increases, namely Rs. 10¾ under Debt charges, Rs. 7¾ under Superannuation allowances, Rs. 5¾ under Civil works and Rs. 3 under Irrigation working expenses; so that the true amount of retrenchment is Rs. 68¼, to which all heads contribute in greater or less degree.

In the last two years therefore there has been a total retrenchment of over Rs. 135. Of this amount the cut in pay has produced Rs. 40¼: the acceptance of various recommendations of

the Retrenchment Committee has produced Rs. 13: whilst retrenchment effected by Government and its officers amounts to Rs. 82. Other savings which will be made by executive order or by reduction in demands, and will appear in the revised estimates for 1932-33, amount to Rs. 9. Still further measures, such as reduction of pay for new entrants to the services, are under consideration. It is estimated that the savings thus accumulated will amount to Rs. 144 by the end of 1932-33 and will increase to Rs. 2 crores in the next four years while the balance of one crore should accrue very rapidly after that period.

Government asked in their budget for new taxation to yield Rs. 30. Even if this were granted the deficit in the year's working would still stand at Rs. 30.

The balance in the Famine fund stands at Rs. 58½; from this Government are able to draw Rs. 3 for repayment of debt. The balance in the Road Development fund in March 1932 will be Rs. 3½. A sum of Rs. 15 only will have to be borrowed from the Provincial loans fund—the lowest figure borrowed since the beginning of the Reforms; this is due to a saving of just under Rs. 17 in the current year.

The financial position of the province is depressing. The principal, and only immediate, cause is a series of calamities, which could be neither foreseen nor prevented. Government are determined to save as much as possible by means of retrenchment, but additional taxation is essential; and it may be necessary, when the province has fully exhausted all means of retrenchment, to ask the Government of India to fund so much of the deficit as remains.

EXCISE.

Administration.

60. The Dangerous Drugs Act was brought into force in the province from February 1931, and the Excise and Opium Manuals were revised in accordance with it. The limit of retail sale of opium, *ganja* and *charas* was lowered from three to two tolas. Contracts for the supply of country spirit and hemp drugs in different areas in the province were settled for the triennium ending March 31, 1933. The duty on country spirit and hemp drugs was revised so as to keep the issue and retail prices constant. Permission was given to issue *charas* to Rampur State from the Moradabad bonded warehouse.

61. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 14·7 per cent. as against a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the previous year. There was a decrease of 7·5 per cent. in the consumption of foreign spirits owing to adverse economic conditions and the picketing of foreign liquor shops in many districts. Consumption of all three varieties of hemp drugs decreased during the year. The consumption of opium also decreased by 2·5 per cent. as against a decrease of 3·0 in the preceding year. Consumption.

62. There was no change in the system of settlement of shops, the number of which fell from 2,117 to 2,097. There was no change in the outstill area. The sealed bottle system now exists in 32 important towns and the Bulandshahr district. The contribution to excise revenue per head of population was four annas as against four annas seven pies in the previous year. Policy.

63. Excise crime has assumed serious proportions and its detection has become exceedingly difficult. The situation has been complicated by political agitation and the undermining of respect for law and authority. Excise shops were rigorously picketed throughout the province with the result that custom was diverted into unlawful channels. Numerous assaults were made upon excise officers while discharging their duties. The total number of prosecutions increased from 3,597 to 4,034. The total number of illicit distillation and other liquor cases rose from 1,646 to 2,295, the highest figure ever recorded. Illicit distilling is no longer confined to rural tracts but cases are reported frequently from big cities, members of all castes and creeds being involved. The profits from illicit trade are enormous while hardly any social degredation attaches to it. The illicit traffic in cocaine still flourishes in spite of the vigilance of the excise staff. The total number of prosecutions under the Opium Act fell from 438 to 391. Excise crime.

64. There is now a licensing board in every important town. Advisory committees continued to function in districts and smaller municipalities where licensing boards do not exist. Local bodies.

Convictions for drunkenness decreased from 773 to 599.

Local Self-Government.

65. The revised budgets of municipal and district boards show that the financial position of the boards generally is not sound and some boards are on the verge of bankruptcy. By District boards.

notification, dated July 2, 1931, the district board of Hardoi was superseded from August 1, for a period of two years, owing to inefficiency and mismanagement. The finances of the district board of Muzaffarnagar are also in a serious condition and the question of its supersession had to be considered. A crisis occurred in various boards owing to votes of no-confidence in the chairmen.

General elections to the boards took place in December 1931, but for the most part the new boards did not begin to function till the beginning of the new year, as the election of chairmen had to be postponed owing to meetings of the Legislative Council in December. The chairmen of a few district boards continue to hold office.

The most important event of the year in connection with local self-government was the separation of the education finance of district boards from the general finance. This was brought about by Government notification, dated April 14. In future every district board has to maintain its fund in the treasury in two accounts, to be called the district fund (general) account and the district fund (education) account. This separation should give the education committees of the boards full control over education finance.

Municipal boards.

66. As the result of a resolution moved in the Legislative Council by a non-official member and accepted by Government on July 25, 1931, a committee consisting of a retired district and sessions judge as president and two members was appointed to inquire generally into the administration of the Benares municipal board during the last five years and to make recommendations for improvement. The affairs of the Khurja municipal board were also unsatisfactory. The board attempted to remedy its position by unwise finance, by penal cuts in the salaries of its employees and attempts to encroach on their provident fund. It was finally unable to produce a balanced budget and was superseded for two years from October 15, 1931. In consequence of several complaints received against the Agra municipal board, especially relating to its water supply, Government issued a warning to the board that unless proposals to remove the defects were made within six months Government would have to appoint a committee of inquiry.

In consequence of an amendment of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, about 25 persons belonging to the depressed classes have been nominated to various municipal boards during the year.

Owing to serious communal riots the municipal elections in Cawnpore had to be postponed for a year. For this purpose a Bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act was passed by the Legislative Council. The elections for the municipal board of Allahabad were also postponed to February 1932 owing to defective electoral rolls and as a result of a court injunction.

During the year one lady was elected as a member of the Meerut municipal board, and another was nominated by Government to the Bela Partabgarh municipal board.

Conclusion.

67. The year 1931, which had throughout its course been marked by extreme economic distress and trade depression was overshadowed at its close by threats of a renewal of civil disobedience.

Apart from the political situation there were some hopeful signs. The position of the tenantry had been relieved by generous remissions of rent, and in spite of no-rent propaganda rent was beginning to be paid in many districts. The prices of agricultural products had risen slightly. Trade was showing some improvement, especially in the case of those industries whose products were protected by import duties on foreign goods. The Sarda canal scheme had been completed and was in full working order. The present programme of the hydro-electric grid scheme was also finished, and electric power was now made available over wide areas.

The financial position of the province, however, continues to give rise to anxiety. Since the year 1930-31, land revenue collections have shown a deficit of Rs. 3 crores. The total deficit in the year 1932-33, apart from any additional taxation that may be imposed, is estimated at Rs. 69 lakhs. Government have adopted extensive measures of retrenchment, which have already produced a saving of Rs. 144 lakhs. Other measures of retrenchment with the object of reducing the cost

of administration, including reduced scales of pay for new entrants to services, will bring this figure up to two crores in the near future. Otherwise the restoration of the province is dependent on general improvement in economic conditions.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE following subjects are dealt with once every ten years. Except for changes of importance described in the reports of succeeding years, the latest information about them is embodied in the General Administration Report for 1921-22 and will be found in that report on the pages shown below :—

	Pages.
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples of the province	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
(5) Civil divisions of British territory ..	72—73
(6) Details of the last census	73—78
(7) Legislative authority	93—95
(8) General system of public instruction ..	153—160
(9) Literary societies	172—173
(10) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	176—178

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

1. Changes in the administration.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM HAILEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the province from the beginning of the year until October 16, 1930. His Excellency Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge from October 17, 1930 to April 18, 1931.

Sir Malcolm Hailey held charge again from April 19, 1931.

Sir George Lambert held the office of Finance Member from the beginning of the year until October 16, 1930. Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., held the office from October 17, 1930, till the end of the year.

Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., held the office of Home Member from the beginning of the year until September 28, 1930. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-Ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,

O.B.E., officiated as Home Member from October 6, 1930 to February 9, 1931. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan resumed charge on February 10, 1931.

Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Bar.-at-law, and Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh continued to be Ministers and held the portfolios for Local Self-Government and Agriculture respectively.

Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh continued to be Minister and held the porfolio for Education until February 5, 1931. Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Srivastava held the portfolio for Education as Minister from February 8, 1931.

2. Character of the year.

(See Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1930.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on crops.

2. The monsoon of 1929 broke early and there was general but unevenly distributed rain in the months of June and July. The August rainfall was excellent, though rather in excess in the east. Unfortunately the September rainfall, on which so much depends, was short, causing considerable damage to the *kharif* crops.

There was then very little rain till December, and *rabi* sowings were accordingly delayed, especially in the western districts. But there was adequate and beneficial rain from December till March.

The monsoon of 1930 did not break fully till the middle of July. The August rainfall was good; while that of September was rather in excess in the east and inadequate in the west.

There were no serious calamities during the year, apart from the damage caused by locusts, which was considerable but not so severe as in the previous year.

Cultivated area and cutturn.

3. The total cultivated area was 33,741,562 acres—a decrease of 0·7 per cent. on the figure of the previous year. The decrease was in the province of Agra and was due to the early stoppage of the monsoon. The only *kharif* crop which showed a satisfactory increase was cotton, while the increase in sugarcane was not as pronounced as usual owing to the unprecedented fall in the price.

of sugar. Good winter rains resulted in exceptionally fine *rabi* crops. The outturn of wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds was excellent in each case. The decline in the area under poppy continued.

Irrigated area.

4. The net irrigated area during the year was 10,971,136 acres—an increase of 5½ per cent. The canal irrigated area increased by 13·6 per cent., the area irrigated by the Sarda Canal being nearly double what it was in the previous year. The area irrigated from tanks and reservoirs increased by 13·1 per cent. and that irrigated from other sources increased by 22·2 per cent.

Prices.

5. The prices of agricultural products remained almost stationary from June 1929 to January 1930. But from February, when the excellent prospects of the *rabi* harvest became known, prices began to fall. The movement was intensified by contraction of currency, depression in trade and superfluous stocks of grain. The fall continued and became more precipitous towards the end of the year.

Trade.

6. The year was one of serious difficulty for trade. This was accentuated at the end of the year by the rapid fall in prices, which lowered the purchasing power of the agricultural population. Trade was also adversely affected by the economic depression which prevailed throughout the world.

Health.

7. The year 1930 was on the whole not a healthy one, and the death-rate again rose slightly. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of deaths under the heads of all the principal diseases except small-pox and plague.

3. Indian States.

(See the Annual Reports on the Administration issued by the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.)

Rampur.

Notable events.

8. His Highness continued during the year his policy of introducing progressive measures. A High Court with original and appellate jurisdiction was established from August 13, 1930, and other courts were reconstituted. Other administrative reforms have been introduced during the year.

Conditions of the year.

On account of untimely winter rains and the early cessation of the monsoon the outturn of both *rabi* and *kharif* was below normal. As there was little demand for labour wages fell below the standard of the previous year.

The death-rate increased from 157·2 to 180·18, and the birth-rate declined from 184·1 to 180·07 per mille.

Revenue administration. Total receipts amounted to Rs. 63·19 lakhs and 1,194 gold coins, and total expenditure to Rs. 59·31 lakhs and 592 gold coins.

The total area under cultivation was 347,214 acres as compared with 347,673 acres in the previous year.

Collections of land revenue were fairly satisfactory.

Police. The number of offences reported decreased from 480 to 413. Of these 382 were investigated, 268 challanned and 202 resulted in conviction.

Public works. A sum of Rs. 8·68 lakhs was spent on public works. A number of roads have been metalled.

Education. The number of schools rose from 103 to 106 and the number of students from 4,692 to 4,951. Out of 30 candidates for the High School examination seventeen were successful. One hundred and seventy-two books, including 145 manuscripts were added to the State Library.

TEHRI.

Notable events. 9. His Excellency Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin passed through the western border of the State and stayed the night on October 15, 1930.

In the absence of His Highness in Europe in the early part of the year the work of administration was carried on by the Executive Council. His Highness returned on July 7, 1930.

General conditions. Although the year was exceptionally dry, the rainfall was well distributed and the outturn of both *kharif* and *rabi* crops was very fair.

Revenue administration. The total income was Rs. 19·42 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 17·66 lakhs.

Law and justice. No Act was passed during the year. There were serious disturbances in a few villages of Rawain and Jaunpur parganas in May 1930.

There was little serious crime during the year.

Education. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 67,854 as against Rs. 75,254 in the previous year.

Forests. The timber market was affected by the general trade depression.

Receipts fell from Rs. 8·90 lakhs to Rs. 5·05 lakhs. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 3·56 lakhs as against Rs. 3·04 lakhs.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 28,573 as compared with Rs. 30,670 in the previous year. Public health.

BENARES.

10. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. (whose lamented death took place on August 4, 1931, after the year under report), paid a visit to Allahabad on November 26, 1929 and again in January 1930, and to Delhi in March 1930. General.

The Maharaj Kumar paid a visit to Mysore in November 1929 at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

A number of distinguished guests visited the State during the year.

Economic conditions in the State were adversely affected by the fall in agricultural prices and the general trade depression. Conditions of the year.

The monsoon was generally adequate in spite of a break in September. Rent collection was satisfactory especially in view of difficulties arising from political agitation.

Public health was good.

An outbreak of cholera in Bhadoli district was successfully dealt with.

Net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 21·75 lakhs, and expenditure to Rs. 22·65 lakhs. Revenue administration.

The closing balance amounted to Rs. 2·41 lakhs.

Reports of offences increased from 629 to 658. Convictions were obtained in 25 per cent. of the cases investigated. Security.

The number of scholars on the roll of the Meston High School increased to 303. The number of pupils in the primary vernacular schools decreased by over 100. One new aided school was opened. Education.

Vaccination was encouraged but there is still some prejudice against it. Medical.

4. Foreign relations.

11. The permanent transfer of 4,000 acres of land in the district of Bahraich in exchange for 2,895·5 acres of land in Nepal required for the construction of the headworks for the Sarda-Kichha project took place between representatives of the two

Governments, on January 13, 1929, the final demarcation was completed in April 1929, and the boundary was defined on the spot on March 18, 1930. The final acceptance of the Nepal Government to the documents was communicated on June 25, 1931. Final maps are now in course of preparation.

The Tehri-Tibet boundary dispute to which reference has been made in the General Administration Report for previous years is still unsettled.

Negotiations are still continuing between the Government of this province and the Nepal Government on the subject of the disputes in connexion with the Bhaja reservoir.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5. Realization of land revenue.

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1930.)

Total demand and collections.

12. The land revenue on the roll increased by Rs. 4,58 lakhs mainly owing to revision of settlements in six districts. The real demand under land revenue was Rs. 728·48 lakhs. Of this Rs. 0·24 lakh was suspended, Rs. 32·72 lakhs remitted on account of hail, fire, drought and locusts and Rs. 692·94 lakhs collected—leaving a balance of Rs. 2·58 lakhs, of which Rs. 0·03 lakh has since been collected.

Irrigation and local rates.

13. The current demand for occupiers' rate increased from Rs. 156·14 lakhs to Rs. 175·37 lakhs. Of a total demand of Rs. 180·36 lakhs collection was made of Rs. 169·23 lakhs, and Rs. 0·12 lakh was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 11·01 lakhs. There was a decrease in owners' rate from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 74,000; under this head Rs. 5,468 remained uncollected. The total demand of local rates and cesses was Rs. 74·79 lakhs, and of this Rs. 74·20 lakhs was collected.

Advances.

14. There was considerably less demand for loans under the Agricultural Loans and Improvements Acts than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 29·49 lakhs was advanced under Act XII of 1884, and Rs. 6·69 lakhs under Act XIX of 1883. The net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 78·70 lakhs and of this 86 per cent. was collected. With the help of advances under Act XIX, 534 wells, two tube wells, one tank and five embankments were completed during the year; while 497 wells, six tube wells, two tanks and two embankments were under construction. The major portion of the advances under Act XII was for seed, bullocks and earthen wells. The new system of distributing seed on loan in kind is reported not to have met with much success.

Coercive processes.

15. The number of coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue and other demands realizable as land revenue increased by 20,514. This was due to increase of demand. There were decreases in writs of demand, warrants of arrest, transfers and sales of immovable property. As in the previous year the largest increase was in attachment of movable property.

6. Settlements.

16. Settlement operations were completed during the year in Agra, Unao, Rae Bareli, Budaun and Bara Banki, were begun in Bijnor, Sitapur and Bahraich, and were continued in Hardoi and Garhwal. Record operations had advanced far enough for settlement officers to be appointed in two districts. Six new districts were placed under survey and record operations. Preparation of records of rights in nazul property was completed in Agra and continued in Lucknow.

Aerial survey was started in six districts and was concluded over an area of more than 63,000 acres in Fyzabad district.

7. Land records.

(See the Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September 30, 1930.)

System of record.

17. The Government have sanctioned the extension of quadrennial records to the entire province with the exception of alluvial mahals, the hill pattis of Naini Tal and the districts of Almora and Garhwal.

The entire work of *qabiz* and *ghairqabiz* cases in the districts of Gorakhpur and Azamgarh was completed: in Basti the work will be finished as soon as possible.

Establishment.

18. Three extra supervisor qanungos were sanctioned for Agra district. Re-allocation and adjustment of patwari circles were carried out in various districts.

Patwaris.

19. Proposals to extend the present period of training of patwari candidates by four months have been provisionally sanctioned. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 97·47 to 97·50. The percentage of resident patwaris rose from 80·24 to 80·56.

Testing of records.

20. In the province as a whole testing was above the prescribed minimum. In view of the abnormal conditions of the year and the time spent in anti-locust operations in some districts the testing work may be regarded as satisfactory.

8. Waste lands.

21. There is nothing of importance to record.

9. Government estates.

(*See the reports on the Tarai and Bhabar and the Garhwal-Bhabar estates and also the report on estates under the control of the Board of Revenue for the financial year* 1930-31.)

Tarai and Bhabar.

22. The average rainfall was 1·67 inches above the previous year's figure, but much below normal. The *rabi* harvest of 1337 *Fasli* was sown under favourable conditions, and as a result of timely winter rains the outturn was excellent. The crops of *kharif* 1338 *Fasli* were on the whole good and were not badly affected by the break in the monsoon from the end of August to mid September: except that in tahsils Kitcha and Bazpur the rice crop was damaged. The sowings of *rabi* 1338 *Fasli* were late, but except for *lahi* which suffered from the pest called "*lahsa*," the corps promised well.

The year was on the whole a healthy one. Cholera, of which there were sporadic cases, caused 98 deaths. Small-pox was under control, and there was no case of plague. A sum of Rs. 2,603 was spent on conservancy.

Sixty Abyssinian tube-wells have been constructed during the year.

Cattle disease, especially a virulent form of rinderpest, was rife. About 2,309 cattle were inoculated.

Receipts fell from Rs. 8·14 lakhs to Rs. 8·12 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 6·16 lakhs to Rs. 6·11 lakhs.

The number of schools decreased by one in the aggregate, and the number of scholars increased by 41. In the girls' schools the number of scholars decreased from 192 to 175.

Garhwal-Bhabar estate.

23. The year was favourable from the agricultural point of view. The total rainfall was 58·52 inches as opposed to 51·67 inches in the previous year. The wheat crop was excellent. The average outturn of *kharif* crop was quite up to standard in all the circles.

There were a few minor epidemics, but on the whole the year was a healthy one. Among cattle there were 1,227 deaths from disease as compared with 1,490 in the previous year.

The year's working of the estate showed a net profit of Rs. 19,185 as against Rs. 19,052 in the previous year.

It is satisfactory that no irregularities have been revealed as a result of the first audit of the estate accounts.

Other estates.

24. There was again a deficit on the working of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement estates, amounting to Rs. 1,999, as opposed to Rs. 3,292 in the previous year. The reduction of the deficit was due to the transfer of the estate forests to the Forest Department. Three more *jagirdars* took up residence during the year, making a total of 37 resident *jagirdars*.

The receipts of the Stone Mahal at Mirzapur fell from Rs. 1,09,041 to Rs. 94,532 owing to trade depression. Expenditure rose from Rs. 58,818 to Rs. 59,382.

Estates managed by the Board of Revenue.

25. The number of estates managed by the Board of Revenue was 333 at the beginning of the year, and 332 at the close. During the year seventeen properties were acquired, five sold, six transferred to other departments and seven restored to the original proprietors or their legal heirs.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3·92 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 2·00 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 1·92 lakhs as against Rs. 2·87 lakhs in the previous year. Management charges fell from Rs. 50,008 to Rs. 46,321.

In the Allahabad government and confiscated estates there was a surplus of Rs. 16,821 as against Rs. 57,589 in the previous year. The percentage of collections was 66·5 as against 93·2 in the previous year. The decrease in collections was due to the slump in prices and the "no-rent" campaign.

The income from the Stud Farm at Ghazipur fell from Rs. 38,191 to Rs. 35,084, and the expenditure from Rs. 5,150 to Rs. 4,970. The condition of the tenantry was on the whole satisfactory.

In the Dudhi estate receipts rose from Rs. 82,311 to Rs. 1,05,499, while expenditure fell from Rs. 56,226 to Rs. 55,552. Ninety-nine per cent. of the rental demand was collected. The income from forests declined from Rs. 30,297 to Rs. 29,752.

10. Wards' estates.

(*See the report on the Court of Wards for the year ending September* 30, 1930.)

Estates under management.

26. During the year fourteen estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 7·60 lakhs were taken over and seven with a rent-roll of Rs. ·94 lakh were released. The number of estates under superintendence therefore increased from 202 to 209.

27. The total rental demand rose from Rs. 143·25 lakhs to Rs. 153·20 lakhs, mainly owing to the assumption of charge over new estates. The net recoverable demand, exclusive of remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 147·89 lakhs of which 94 per cent. was collected. Collections.

28. The cost of management increased from Rs. 16·30 lakhs to Rs. 16·86 lakhs owing to new commitments. Orders have been given for strict economy to be observed. Cost of management.

29. The debts outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 215·04 lakhs, against Rs. 195·93 lakhs in the preceding year. This was chiefly due to the assumption of the liabilities, amounting to Rs. 18·33 lakhs, of the Amethi estate (Sultanpur). Debts amounting to Rs. 51·96 lakhs were repaid during the year, as against Rs. 36·07 lakhs in the previous year. Payment of debts.

30. The total charges on the maintenance of wards and education of wards and their families fell from Rs. 43·58 lakhs to Rs. 35·27 lakhs. Reports on the education of wards were generally satisfactory. The health of the wards and their relations was for the most part good. Wards.

31. The total expenditure on improvements rose from Rs. 12·74 lakhs to Rs. 14·71 lakhs. Water supply, roads and agricultural improvements received particular attention. Useful work in connexion with "village uplift" was done in Court of Wards villages in Partabgarh, Moradabad, Sitapur and Rae Bareli. Some progress was made with consolidation of holdings in the Balrampur estate and elsewhere. Improvements.

32. Owing to successive failures of crops and economic depression, the resources of the tenantry, especially in the western part of the province, had fallen very low. Liberal remissions and suspensions were given in many of the estates. The tenantry.

During the year Rs. 1·25 lakhs was spent on education as against Rs. 1·14 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure on sanitation and medical aid to the tenantry was increased by over Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 2·24 lakhs. Twenty-five dispensaries were maintained. Agricultural banks were consolidated.

33. Ejectment suits increased in number from 1,087 in the previous year to 1,740, and suits for arrears of rent from 3,602 to 4,358. On the other hand there was a decrease by three-quarters in the number of enhancement suits. There were Litigation.

sixteen civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value in which the Court of Wards was involved. Of these four were decided wholly and one partly in favour of the Court of Wards, three were decided against it, one was compromised, and seven remained pending at the end of the year.

The Central Advisory Committee was re-organized during the year.

11. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(*See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration and the report of the Board of Revenue for the year ending September* 30, 1930.)

Rent-paying classes : Tenancy litigation, Agra.

34. The total number of institutions of new suits and applications during the year increased from 476,944 to 544,310. Including pending cases the total for disposal was 635,035, as opposed to 550,003 in the previous year. The number disposed of amounted to 551,199, as opposed to 459,265.

Ejectments.

35. Applications for ejectment increased from 133,715 to 144,450.

Enhancement of rent.

36. Enhancement suits decreased from 8,240 to 2,485, the most marked decrease being in the Allahabad division.

Arrears of rent.

37. Arrears of rent suits increased from 247,073 to 310,219.

Relinquishments.

38. Relinquishments increased from 19,841 to 20,860.

Rent appeals.

39. The total number of appeals for disposal by collectors in the province of Agra, inclusive of pending appeals, decreased from 8,479 to 8,163; of these 6,825 were disposed of as against 7,211 in the previous year. Appeals before commissioners increased from 6,468 to 6,767. The number disposed of was 5,703. In view of the heavy arrears in Gorakhpur division, Government have again posted an additional commissioner in the division.

Protected areas.

40. In the province of Agra, the total area held by tenants with occupancy rights inclusive of the figures relating to Government estates other than nazul fell from 10,359,241 acres to 10,301,100 acres. The area held by statutory tenants and their heirs increased from 6,267,058 acres to 6,407,737 acres, while the area held by tenants of twelve years or more again decreased from 3,731,047 acres to 3,638,522 acres. The grand total of the protected area was 20,537,767 acres or 95·9 per cent. of the total holdings as against 96·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Working of the Agra Tenancy Act.

41. In general the fall in agricultural prices resulted in an increase of suits for arrears of rent and profits and of distraints. The working of the Act has continued satisfactorily.

Tenancy litigation: Oudh.

42. The total number of suits and applications in Oudh increased by 10,958. There was a notable increase in suits and applications for ejectment in Lucknow district. Suits for enhancement of rent again showed a marked increase in Bara Banki and Partabgarh districts. The total number of cases for disposal, including pending cases, was 77,347 as compared with 66,600 in the previous year.

Rent appeals.

43. In Oudh the total number of appeals for disposal by deputy commissioners was 869 as against 779 in the previous year; of these 737 were disposed of.

Working of the Oudh Rent Act.

44. There was a further increase in the demand for officers for the purpose of appraisement of distrained crops. Suits under section 30-A of the Act increased from 185 to 363: some landlords are still attempting to take unfair advantage of this section for getting rid of undesirable tenants.

Mutations in the revenue papers.

45. Mutation cases in Agra and Oudh decreased from 260,627 to 233,108. The decrease was due partly to patwaris being occupied with settlement and record operations, and partly to the amnesty granted to patwaris in certain districts in the previous year with regard to reports of changes more than three months old.

Partitions.

46. There was a further decrease from 2,755 to 2,666 in the number of new applications for partition. Including pending cases the total number for disposal was 6,110 as against 6,433 in the previous year.

Land acquisition.

47. The area of land acquired for public purposes during the year amounted to 6,450 acres, and Rs. 12·52 lakhs were paid in compensation.

Appeals under Land Revenue Act.

48. The total number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and the Kumaun rules for disposal by collectors and deputy commissioners was 11,279 as against 11,232 in the previous year. Of these 9,323 were disposed of as against 9,528. Before commissioners 2,684 appeals were disposed of out of a total of 3,697. The institutions of appeals and revisions before the Board of Revenue decreased from 778 to 659. Out of a total of 887 for disposal 711 were disposed of.

Execution of decrees.

49. The total number of applications filed during the year was 167,158 against 151,280 in the previous year. The total number for disposal was 188,891. The balance at the end of the year was 27,380 as against 21,733 in the previous year. The amount realized totalled Rs. 48·25 lakhs.

Honorary assistant collectors.

50. During the year nineteen new honorary assistant collectors were appointed while four resigned, one died and ten ceased to work. There were therefore 202 with powers at the end of the year. Their work continued on the whole to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

12. Course of legislation.

51. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1931 and December 31, 1931 :—

(1) The Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1926).

(2) The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act (Act II of 1916).

(3) The United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1917).

(4) The United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act.

The work of the Legislative Council during 1931 is described in the General Summary.

13. Police.

(*See the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year ending December* 31, 1930.)

General.

52. Economic distress due to indifferent harvests in previous years and accentuated by an unprecedented fall in the prices of grains of all descriptions in 1930 led to conditions of unrest. There were only ten communal riots during the year as compared with fifteen in the previous year. The chief event of the year was the launching of the civil disobedience movement after the Congress session at Lahore during Christmas week 1929. The first public defiance of the salt laws in this province took place at Agra on April 7. Foreign cloth shops were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and tenants were encouraged not to pay their rent. Police and troops were exhorted to abandon the service of Government. Special ordinances had to be enacted to meet this movement. The ordinances were openly defied, with the result that several serious riots occurred in various districts during the year.

Crime statistics and investigation.

53. The total number of true cases investigated by the police was 58,380 against 63,994, the proportion of convictions to investigations being 22·7 against 25 in 1929 and of convictions

to cases tried out 86·2 against 86·8. Including cases reported to courts, the total number of true cases reported during the year was 132,429 or 23,022 less than the previous year. The police were pre-occupied in dealing with civil disobedience during the year, and had less time for their ordinary duties.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported was 137,740 against 141,559. In view of the fact that the figures for 1930 were swollen by over 5,000 cases in connection with the civil disobedience movement, the decrease in crime of this nature was particularly satisfactory.

Murder and culpable homicide.

54. Excluding false cases and cases in which murderers committed suicide the number of murders reported in 1930 was 761 as against 829 in 1929. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported fell from 27 to 23. The police force suffered heavily during the year, no less than two sub-inspectors, one head constable, one naik, three constables, a village chaukidar and a police accountant being murdered. There were 373 true cases of culpable homicide during the year as compared with 349 during 1929: the percentage of convictions was 48 as against 54.

Rioting.

55. There was a marked increase in cases of rioting during the year, the figures for true cases in 1930 being 1,776 as compared with 1,428 in 1929. There were ten communal riots during the year. Preventive action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in no less than 1,135 cases.

Grievous hurt.

56. The number of true cases reported during the year was 2,980 as compared with 2,804 in 1929. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 81 to 85.

Dacoity.

57. Dacoities rose from 706 to 727. The districts that reported the largest number of dacoities were Gorakhpur (57), Etawah (54) and Agra (40). Firearms are reported to have been used or carried in no less than 326 cases. Convictions were obtained in 185 cases as against 242 in 1929.

The Special Dacoity Police continued their work successfully. The most notable encounter was between four constables and a large gang led by the notorious Shama—an encounter which resulted in the death of Shama and his lieutenant Balwanta. Strenuous efforts were made, under conditions of great difficulty, to break up gangs which had taken refuge in Northern Gwalior. Good progress was recorded in the prosecution of gang cases in various districts.

58. The figure for robbery decreased from 705 in 1929 to 593 in 1930, which is the lowest figure on record. This was due to low price of cereals, and consequent decrease in crimes against property. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 83, as against 79 in 1929. Robbery.

59. Burglaries decreased from 43,660 to 36,213. Burglary.

The police had little time to develop the Gayer system, but its utility is now generally admitted in that the burglary charts enable officers to see at a glance where preventive action is needed.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was ten as compared with eleven in 1929.

60. The number of true cases reported was 17,517, which is 2,975 less than the 1929 figure. In 92 per cent. of the cases sent to court convictions were obtained. Thefts of bicycles considerably increased. During the year 96 guns, 31 revolvers, 10 rifles, and 7 pistols were stolen; and of these 29 guns, 10 revolvers, 4 rifles and 2 pistols were recovered. Theft.

There was considerable decrease in cattle theft from 6,896 cases to 5,413. Over 15,000 cattle were branded during the year.

61. Cases of kidnapping reported decreased from 913 in 1929 to 728 in 1930. Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction. Excise cases increased from 1,415 to 1,523. There was no cessation in the cocaine traffic. Other crimes.

62. The number of history-sheets increased to 52,854. This number is undoubtedly excessive, and careful inquiry will be made with a view to a reduction in number. During the year 8,557 new history-sheets were opened, of which 4,616 were for ex-convicts: 8,061 sheets were closed. The number of persons dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased by 212 to 3,096; those dealt with under section 110 decreased by 694 to 2,462. The police were unpopular owing to political agitation, and witnesses were difficult to obtain. Prevention and surveillance.

63. On January 1 there were 3,002 absconded offenders registered in the province. During the year 1,379 names were added and 1,473 struck off. The police arrested 603 absconders, and 398 surrendered voluntarily. Absconders.

Criminal tribes.

64. The number of registered members rose from 39,329 to 39,932. During the year 2,383 persons were registered for the first time. Exemption from the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act was granted to 947 registered members as they established their claim to having become reformed characters, and 1,848 persons were exempted from registration as there was nothing against them. The number of prosecutions under the Act was 1,899, resulting in 1,789 convictions.

A new criminal tribe settlement under the Arya Pritinidhi Sabha was opened at Aryanagar, Lucknow district, during the year. There are now seven settlements in all. At the Kalyanpur settlement in the Cawnpore district, which is under Government control, industries are making headway, and now that canal water is available there is hope that experiments in agriculture will be successful. Encouraging reports continue to be received about the Bhantu settlement in the Andamans. In the Salvation Army settlements good progress continues.

Railway police.

65. The jurisdiction of the railway police was extended by 86 miles during the year. There was a notable decrease in crime on the railways, the number of true cases reported falling from 4,560 in 1929 to 3,805 in 1930. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 30 compared with 28 in 1929. Eighteen true cases of obstruction were reported. In two cases rails were removed, resulting in the derailing of an express and a goods train. The persons responsible for the derailment were caught and eventually convicted.

Criminal Investigation Department.

66. Owing to the outbreak of the civil disobedience movement and the revival of revolutionary activity it was necessary to expand the Criminal Investigation Department. Eight members of the revolutionary party were arrested during the year. Thirteen new cases were investigated by the Investgation Branch, and 120 cases by the District Intelligence Staff. Further, the Investigation Branch gave assistance in six district police cases during the year.

Police Training School.

67. There were 154 cadets at the Police Training School throughout the year. Four probationary assistant superintendents of police and four probationary deputy superintendents were attached for most of the year.

68. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,44 lakhs to Rs. 1,52 lakhs. The increase was due to the abnormal conditions of the year owing to the civil disobedience movement. Strength and cost.

69. The standard of discipline remained high. Cases of ill-treatment and extortion fell in number from 21 in 1929 to 16 in 1930. Discipline.

70. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs. The major works completed included four new police stations, and a set of married quarters. Buildings.

71. The proposals for the formation of a special force of traffic police in the large cities has not yet materialized. Miscellaneous.

In spite of the abnormal conditions of the year there was no lack of recruits.

14. Criminal justice.

(*See the Reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December* 31, 1930.)

A.—Agra Province.

72. The total number of sessions divisions remained the same as last year—19. In addition to the permanent courts of additional sessions judges temporary additional sessions judges worked in eleven districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in twelve districts for part of the year. Judicial staff.

73. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 96,500 to 86,400, the number of cases from 61,000 to 54,400 and of persons brought to trial from 159,200 to 145,700. Offences against the State increased by 110. There was a satisfactory decrease of cases under the head of robbery and dacoity, from 822 to 716. Reported offences against the person fell by over 6,000 to 40,800, and offences against property by over 3,000 to 32,000. Number of trials.

74. The average duration of cases in the courts remained unchanged at eleven days. Duration and results of trials.

The number of cases pending over six weeks decreased by 532 to 3,352—a satisfactory achievement in view of the additional administrative responsibilities thrown upon magistrates

by conditions of unrest. The total number of witnesses examined decreased from 302,300 to 274,700. The number of witnesses detained for more than two days, especially in the courts of session, remained excessive. In the courts of magistrates the percentage of convictions under all laws was 48 as against 46 in the previous year, and for offences under the Indian Penal Code 24 as against 22.

Punishments.

75. The number of persons condemned to death by courts of session increased by three to 178. Of these the sentences of 114 were confirmed by the High Court, 9 were released, and the sentences of 33 persons were modified. The cases of 22 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Ninety-two persons were executed as against 104 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life increased from 263 to 285. The percentage of sentences in which solitary confinement was added to rigorous imprisonment fell from 6 to 3. Sentences of 15 days or under were given in the case of 1,818 persons—an increase of 132 which is much to be deplored owing to the harm caused to society by short sentences of imprisonment. Fines imposed during the year increased by Rs. 1·6 lakhs to Rs. 10·6 lakhs.

Appeals.

76. The number of appeals rose by 230 to 25,800. The percentage of sentences confirmed to appeals decided decreased from 68 to 66.

B.—Oudh.

Judicial staff.

77. The number of sessions divisions increased from six to eight, the districts of Unao and Bara Banki having been made separate sessions divisions. In addition to the permanent staff a temporary district and sessions judge worked in two districts for part of the year, and temporary sessions and subordinate judges in three districts. Nine subordinate judges exercised the powers of an assistant sessions judge.

Number of trials.

78. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased by over 2,000 to 26,200 : this is the lowest figure since 1914. The total number of offences reported decreased by 9,000 to 61,700. The percentage of convictions decreased from 52 to 48. Offences against the human body decreased by 714, and offences against property by 1,640. There was a slight increase in offences against

lawful authority which may be attributed to political unrest. There was also a decrease in offences against special and local laws.

Duration of trials.

79. There was a slight increase in the average duration of trials from 6 to 7 days; but the number of cases pending over six weeks fell from 1,084 in 1929 to 655 only.

The number of witnesses summoned was 89,200, but of these only 74,000 were actually examined.

The percentage of cases dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 27 to 32. Only 77 persons were ordered to pay compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Punishments.

80. Sixty-seven persons were condemned to death, as compared with 104 in 1929, and 108 persons to transportation as compared with 131. The number of persons executed was 63. Short-term imprisonments of 15 days or less again increased from 413 to 511. Fines amounting to Rs. 2·13 lakhs were imposed.

Appeals.

81. The number of appeals before magistrates decreased from 977 in 1922 to 854 in 1930, while those before the sessions courts decreased from 3,137 to 2,283. Appeals to the Chief Court against convictions fell from 709 to 560: while the Government filed 12 appeals against acquittals.

Nineteen per cent. of the appeals against decisions of magistrates and 16 per cent. of those against decisions of assistant sessions judges were wholly successful.

15. Prisons.

(See the Report on the condition and management of the jails for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

General.

82. In March 1930 orders were received concerning the classification of convicts in "A," "B" and "C" classes. This classification was followed by deterioration in jail discipline, probably because it was coincident with the beginning of the civil disobedience movement. The advantages of the classification could not be judged from one year's experience.

Jail population.

83. Almost all the district jails were much overcrowded throughout the year owing to the civil disobedience movement. The daily average population was at its lowest in June (31,574)

and at its highest in November (34,196). Eighty-three per cent. of the convicts were illiterate as against 95 per cent. in the previous year.

Conduct and discipline.

84. The number of jail offences increased from 32,588 in 1929 to 35,606. About half of the offences related to work. There was a serious mutiny in the Meerut jail on August 29, 1930, when some 450 "C" class political prisoners tried to break out. There were no serious assaults on jail officials during the year. Fifteen convicts, five from inside jails and ten from outside, escaped during the year. Of these seven were recaptured before the close of the year. Throughout the year the efforts of so-called political prisoners to undermine jail discipline threw an increased strain on the whole staff.

Health.

85. The death-rate among convicts rose very slightly from 8·1 in 1929 to 8·7 in 1930. The total number of deaths was 286. There was some increase in the figures of persons admitted to hospital and the average daily number of sick owing to overcrowding in the jails. Malaria and dysentery were prevalent in certain districts. There was no case of plague.

Expenditure.

86. Total expenditure for the year decreased by Rs. 1·97 lakhs to Rs. 30·85 lakhs, and the average cost per head fell from Rs. 98-14-9 to Rs. 93-14-4. The decrease was mainly due to cheaper rates of foodgrains and general fall in prices.

Employment.

87. Nine thousand, five hundred and thirty-five convicts were employed on remunerative industries as compared with 9,611 in 1929. Cash profits rose from Rs. 2·10 lakhs to Rs. 2·53 lakhs in spite of general depression of trade. This was chiefly due to a large improvement shown in the outturn of Agra Central Prison. In some district jails the influx of political prisoners brought factory work to a standstill.

16. Civil justice.

(See the separate reports on Civil Justice for Agra and Oudh for the year 1930, *and the report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Kumaun for the year* 1930.)

A.—Agra Province.

Administration.

88. Among various minor administrative changes, Pilibhit district was separated from the Kumaun judgeship and attached to the Bareilly judgeship, with effect from July 1, 1930. A court of small causes was established permanently at Aligarh.

89. Temporary additional district judges were employed in eleven districts for various periods; temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in twelve districts; temporary additional subordinate judges in 21 districts; and temporary additional munsifs in 21 districts. Judicial staff.

90. The total number of suits instituted rose from 202,600 to 204,600. Suits for money or movable property increased by over 3,000 to 176,800—owing to depression in trade debtors were unable to satisfy the demands of their creditors, who were forced to seek redress in court. The total number of suits disposed of rose by 1,600 to 208,400. The number of suits pending over a year rose form 617 to 742. The total value of suits increased from Rs. 757·89 lakhs to Rs. 876·36 lakhs. Suits.

91. The total number of appeals before courts subordinate to the High Court increased from 21,500 to 21,700. Before the High Court the total decreased from 7,500 to 6,800. Appeals.

92. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees increased from 198,800 to 210,800. The number disposed of increased by nearly 12,000 to 158,450. The percentage of fructuous applications fell from 49 to 47. Execution of decrees.

B.—OUDH.

93. The districts of Unao and Bara Banki, which had been included in the Lucknow sessions division, were made independent judgeships from April 1, 1930. Administration.

94. The temporary courts of the additional district and sessions judge and of the special small cause court judge at Lucknow had to be continued throughout the year. For various parts of the year one temporary district judge and three temporary sessions and subordinate judges were employed. Five additional subordinate judges were employed throughout the year, and one other had to work in each of five districts at various times. Judicial staff.

95. The total number of suits instituted rose from 66,300 in 1929 to 69,900 in 1930. This increase was due to increase in small cause court suits. The total value of suits decreased from Rs. 215·6 lakhs to Rs. 209·28 lakhs. The average duration of suits increased. Suits.

Appeals.

96. In courts subordinate to the Chief Court 1,465 appeals were instituted, as against 1,371 in 1929. The total number of appeals decided was 1,500. About 61 per cent. of the appeals were dismissed. Before the Chief Court the number of first appeals instituted fell from 139 in 1929 to 124, but the number of second appeals and civil revisions rose from 414 and 137 to 435 and 184 respectively.

Execution of decrees.

97. The number of applications for execution of decrees increased from 63,350 to 65,600. During the year 67,850 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11,850. The percentage of fructuous applications again decreased from 27·9 to 26·6 on the regular side, and from 12·3 to 10·8 on the small cause court side.

C.—KUMAUN.

Suits.

98. No case was instituted during the year. One case only is pending.

Appeals.

99. There were no appeals from decrees during the year. There were four miscellaneous appeals, in three of which the Deputy Commissioner's order was upheld, while one was still pending at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

100. There were 606 applications for execution of decrees, as against 743 in the previous year. Of these 50 were satisfied in full, 35 in part.

17. Registration.

Registration.

101. The total number of documents registered fell from 275,134 to 257,930. About nine-tenths of the total decrease comes under the head of documents of immovable property.

Financial.

102. The total income of the department fell by 5·2 per cent. to Rs. 12·72 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease was in registration fees. The expenditure rose from Rs. 4·80 lakhs to Rs. 4·89 lakhs. The main causes of increase were the opening of two new offices in the Allahabad district, the appointment of two temporary clerks at head-quarters, the grant of an allowance to tahsili clerks for the work of comparing entries in the registers with the original documents and an increase in the rates for binding records.

General.

103. The total number of inspections during the year decreased by 7 to 728. There were two prosecutions under the Registration Act.

Property to the value of Rs. 18·45 crores was involved in registrations executed during the year.

The question of grading sub-registrars in a time-scale of pay has not yet been settled.

18. District boards.

General.

104. The number of district boards remained the same as in the previous year. There were altogether 914 meetings, of which 181 proved abortive for want of a quorum and 132 were adjourned. The average percentage of attendance which had risen to 59 in 1929-30 fell to 49. Members were also inclined to forget their real functions and to interfere with the boards' executive authorities. Party strife was still far too prevalent. Boards continue to be hampered by internal intrigues and by communal friction. Efficient administration is hampered by political activities. Tahsil committees continue to exist for the most part only in name.

Financial position.

105. The financial position of many boards continues to be most unsatisfactory. Some boards are already bankrupt while others are rapidly approaching this condition. Expenditure again exceeded income by Rs. 11·7 lakhs. The total closing balance was Rs. 18·75 lakhs of which only Rs. 3 lakhs were at the absolute disposal of the boards, as compared with Rs. 1·68 lakhs last year. No fewer than 19 boards had a deficit balance. In Mirzapur a correct reading of the balance sheet shows a deficit balance of Rs. 41,319 as compared with Rs. 35,440 in the previous year. Aligarh, Etah, Budaun, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli and Kheri had no invested funds; while the invested funds of the other boards amounted to Rs. 17·30 lakhs. The total expenditure of the boards again fell during the year from Rs. 199·7 lakhs to Rs. 197·7 lakhs. The most prominent reduction was Rs. 1·8 lakhs under "General administration and collection charges." On the other hand expenditure on "Education" rose by Rs. 5 lakhs. Rupees 0·32 lakh was devoted to investments and the total under "extraordinary and debt" heads was Rs. 2·23 lakhs. The total disbursements were therefore Rs. 199·9 lakhs. The total income which rose in 1929-30 to Rs. 197·13 lakhs, fell to Rs. 186·03 lakhs during the year under report, owing partly to the decrease in Government grants by Rs. 9·73

lakhs, and partly to the decreased income from "pounds" by Rs. 0·6 lakh, "medical" by Rs. 0·23 lakh, "fairs and exhibitions" by Rs. 0·23 lakh, and "interest" by Rs. 0·47 lakh. The tax on circumstances and property was in force in 17 districts at the end of the year. The incidence of taxation was annas two and pies nine only, and the incidence of income per head was annas six and pies eight only. Two boards, viz., Rae Bareli and Hamirpur were superseded by Government owing to inefficient administration. Hardoi has also been superseded.

Audit remarks.

106. The results of the audit disclosed that, with the exception of a few boards which maintained their previous reputation of keeping their accounts satisfactorily, the general condition of the accounts of the boards do not show any marked improvement. The accounts of the Allahabad, Banda, Etawah, Jalaun and Meerut boards showed need for allround improvement, whilst those of Aligarh, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Hamirpur, Mainpuri, Mirzapur and Muzaffarnagar were unsatisfactory owing to lack of proper supervision and non-observance of rules. Large embezzlements and misappropriations were discovered in the accounts of some boards. Fyzabad heads the list with embezzlements involving large sums and affecting almost every department, and is followed by Meerut, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Hardoi, Bareilly, Bahraich, Benares, Etawah, Bulandshahr, Naini Tal, Almora, Partabgarh and Deoria sub-board. The financial condition of the majority of the boards was not sound. Some of them continue to make up their deficits by drawing upon invested funds, which are meant for use only in cases of extraordinary expenditure. The accounts of the taxes on circumstances and property were not satisfactory in any of the districts where it is in force. Various irregularities in the matter of making assessments or preparing the list, often resulting in considerable losses to the board, were noticed in Aligarh, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Partabgarh and Saharanpur. The accounts of the public works branch of the boards activities were as in previous years a prolific source of defects and irregularities.

Medical and public health services.

107. Subsidies for building and maintaining dispensaries and to private practitioners for settling in rural areas were continued. There were altogether 29 subsidized dispensaries of which

four were opened during the year. There were only 15 subsidized private practitioners who have settled down in rural areas. Expenditure on the western system of medicine fell from Rs. 18·05 lakhs to Rs. 17·71 lakhs. On the indigenous system of medicine the boards spent Rs. 1·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·53 lakhs in the year 1929-30.

Medical aid to women.

108. New female dispensaries were opened in the districts of Hamirpur, Muzaffarnagar and Lucknow. There is much difficulty in getting district boards to provide funds for building female dispensaries in rural areas. Proposals for opening more such dispensaries in rural areas are under consideration of Government.

Sanitation.

109. The expenditure on public health again fell from Rs. 3·82 lakhs to Rs. 3·60 lakhs. The district health service was in force in 28 districts. The extension of this service to four more districts, viz., Meerut, Budaun, Jhansi and Banda, was sanctioned by Government, but was later postponed owing to financial stringency. There has been a marked progress in the "village aid" scheme: up to the end of 1930 there were 1,594 sanitary wells, 1,501 village aid dispensaries and 982 villages in which the complete scheme was in force, whilst the scheme was partly in force in 3,793 villages. Voluntary organizations for the improvement of rural sanitation are springing up in different parts of the province. A comprehensive organization called the "Taraqqi sabha" has been formed in Pilibhit district with the district magistrate as president to bring simple medical aid within the reach of the villagers and to promote the improvement of rural sanitation as well as of crops and cattle. Two reserve officers have been deputed to organize and supervise the public health portion of the work. Village *panchayats* are gradually taking more interest in the improvement of their water supply and other sanitary measures. Many *panchayats* are maintaining village aid dispensaries and a few of them also supply simple midwifery boxes to indigenous *dais*. Progress is, of course, not uniform because it depends on the personality of the *sarpanch*, the availability of funds and freedom from party factions. Petty sanitary improvements and simple anti-malarial works are performed by labour gangs. When there are no epidemics the energies of the labour gangs are concentrated in selected villages where they construct soakage pits, dig manure trenches and

improve wells under the guidance of sanitary inspectors, and demonstrate to villagers how to make them.

Communications.

110. The amounts spent by the boards on repairs of metalled and unmetalled roads during the year was Rs. 16·87 lakhs and 5·07 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 17·06 lakhs and Rs. 4·93 lakhs in the previous year. The continuous reduction in the provision for metalled roads is much to be deplored. The fact is that whenever a board finds itself in difficulties in balancing its budget, "communications" is the head which is first selected for retrenchment. Increased motor traffic on almost all the roads is stated to be the chief cause of their deterioration, but inadequate provision for maintenance is equally responsible.

Female education.

111. Progress in female education was on the whole very slow owing to lack of funds, want of qualified mistresses, inadequate supervision of teachers and unwillingness of parents to send their girls to school after the ages of 9 or 10. Female education is yet in its infancy and requires closer attention at the hands of the boards.

Technical education.

112. It is impossible to generalize about the progress of technical education. In some districts carpentry and weaving classes were well attended and in other districts there was no demand for them. The Jhansi district board closed its leather working school and has now transferred the carpentry school to a public institution. The carpentry school in Fyzabad was also closed. Basti district board closed the tailoring school which met no real want. Of the two weaving institutions in Gorakhpur district, the one at headquarters is reported to be working satisfactorily and the other at Deoria seems of little use. In Agra the manual training class at Midhakur is doing well. The same may be said of the agricultural classes many of which are handicapped by the lack of farms for demonstration purposes; but facilities for learning manual work in agriculture have been extended and it is hoped that the supply will create the demand.

Compulsory education.

113. Compulsory education has made some progress. But education committees are reluctant to prosecute. Even when offenders are prosecuted fines are seldom imposed or are nominal. The boards spent Rs. 5·66 lakhs on compulsory education during the year as compared with Rs. 4·9 lakhs in the previous year.

Out of 48 district boards compulsory education was in force in 27 districts. There is no doubt, however, that progress has been made and if adequate funds are forthcoming illiteracy will diminish.

Physical training and scouting.

114. Due attention to physical exercises was paid almost everywhere. Scouting, hockey, football and other outdoor games find place in all schools. Drill and *desi kasrat* are taught in primary schools. In many schools tournaments are also held. The boy scouts movement has made fairly good progress and has become more popular, and good work is reported to have been done by scouts at the local fairs. The progress of physical training depends largely on the enthusiasm of individual teachers.

Education committees.

115. Friction between chairman of boards and those of education committees has continued, with the inevitable result that in some districts the whole of the board is divided into two camps. An unfortunate result of the formation of education committees has been that the interest of the boards as a whole in educational matters has declined. Some committees do not take advantage of the expert advice of the inspecting staff, and even try to undermine their authority. The position of the teachers on the other hand has improved, and their payment has been more regular. The attitude of the committees towards girls' education may be described as one of passive sympathy. No lady has yet been elected to any education committee.

19. Municipal boards.

General.

116. This year again many boards submitted their reports very late and some of the reports were inaccurate. The administration of the Benares municipal board continued to be unsatisfactory and has necessitated a Government inquiry. The financial position and administration of the Azamgarh municipality were also bad, and the board had to be called upon for an explanation why it should not be suspended: the financial position later improved owing to receipts from octroi. The affairs of the Khurja municipality were also far from satisfactory and it was superseded after the year under report. There was no change in the constitution of the municipal boards, except in Jalesar where the number of elected seats was increased from six to ten.

The number of municipal boards was 85 as in the previous year. The number of nominated members increased from 186 to 187. There were 13 official members. The number of Europeans decreased from 29 to 26, while the number of Indians increased from 1,108 to 1,116. The total number of meetings increased from 1,961 to 2,108. The number of meetings adjourned also increased from 219 to 265. In one municipality alone there were no less than 19 adjournments. In connection with the non-co-operation movement motions for adjournment are an ordinary feature as a protest against the action taken by Government. The number of meetings that proved abortive for want of a quorum increased from 113 to 208. The proportion of adjourned and abortive meetings was 56·44 as compared with 66·34 in the previous year. The average attendance was less than 75 per cent. in the case of 70 boards as compared with 51 boards in the previous year. The percentage of collections to demand fell from 82·79 to 77·86. In 20 boards it was over 90 per cent. The income of 29 boards was less than their expenditure. All boards are still unwilling to risk unpopularity by imposing fresh taxation. Party feelings hampered administration. Some boards are making united efforts to collect their dues in full, to increase their income, to cut down wasteful expenditure and organize their water-supply and drainage systems. The accounts of most boards were kept satisfactorily and prompt action was generally taken on audit notes. The awakening of public opinion is steadily increasing as is apparent from the criticism of municipal administration in the Press.

Income.

117. The total income decreased from Rs. 162·37 lakhs to Rs. 160·21 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 7·11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·22 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue derived from municipal property apart from taxation was Rs. 36·16 lakhs as against Rs. 40·78 lakhs in the previous year.

(a) From taxation.

118. The total receipts from taxation rose from Rs. 108·93 lakhs to Rs. 111·51 lakhs. The income derived from octroi increased from Rs. 35·78 lakhs to Rs. 38·09 lakhs. There was also an increase in the receipts from the pilgrim tax. But there was a decrease in the yield from the tax on circumstances and property and in receipts from the taxes on trades and professions. The income from terminal tax increased from

Rs. 23·97 lakhs to Rs. 26·60 lakhs. The increased income from the pilgrim tax was due to the influx of pilgrims to Allahabad on account of the *kumbh mela* which took place during the year. Octroi was introduced in two more municipalities.

(b) From other sources.

119. The income from sale-proceeds of lands decreased from Rs. 1·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·24 lakhs, and that from sale of water from Rs. 9·91 lakhs to Rs. 8·48 lakhs.

Expenditure.

120. The total expenditure, excluding debt heads, decreased from Rs. 175·38 lakhs to Rs. 157·31 lakhs, although under certain heads there was an excess over the previous year. There was a marked rise in expenditure on establishment for water supply, health officers and sanitary inspectors. General administration and collection charges fell from Rs. 19·21 lakhs to Rs. 19·05 lakhs. Capital outlay on water supply decreased from Rs. 15·51 lakhs to Rs. 2·31 lakhs, but the establishment charges under this head rose from Rs. 14·25 lakhs to Rs. 16·30 lakhs. Capital outlay on drainage decreased from Rs. 3·91 lakhs to Rs. 3·25 lakhs and establishment charges under this head also fell from Rs. 4·60 lakhs to Rs. 3·50 lakhs. Expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 26·06 lakhs to Rs. 24·82 lakhs, and on public instruction increased from Rs. 19·37 lakhs to Rs. 20·17 lakhs, while that on roads decreased from Rs. 16·53 lakhs to Rs. 15·52 lakhs. Repayment of loans rose from Rs. 5·93 lakhs to Rs. 6·31 lakhs, and investments rose from Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 2·61 lakhs.

Financial position.

121. The financial position of Cawnpore, Allahabad, Naini Tal, Etawah and Almora boards is very satisfactory. The total expenditure of all boards was Rs. 157·31 lakhs and the total income Rs. 160·21 lakhs. Income from the sale-proceeds of Government securities was Rs. 3·04 lakhs, and a similar amount was derived from Government loans, while the total receipts under "Extraordinary and debt" were Rs. 9.32 lakhs. Expenditure under "Extraordinary and debt" amounted to Rs. 11·42 lakhs of which Rs. 6·31 lakhs were devoted to repayment of loans. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 168·74 lakhs and the closing balance to Rs. 28·96 lakhs which is Rs. 0·79 lakh in excess of the opening balance. Income exceeded expenditure in only 17 of the 27 municipalities whose income is more than one lakh, and in 35 of

the remainder. Municipal loans amounted to Rs. 136·08 lakhs on which the interest was nearly Rs. 7·80 lakhs. On a demand for the year of about Rs. 68·63 lakhs (about Rs. 10·62 lakhs arrears and about Rs. 58·00 lakhs current demand) Rs. 53·45 lakhs were collected, Rs. 0·99 lakh remitted and Rs. 14·20 lakhs left outstanding. In 34 municipalities the percentage of collections to demand was less than 75. But even if the demand were collected in full income would not balance expenditure; and municipalities will have to impose fresh taxation, reduce establishment costs, and exercise closer supervision over other sources of income such as octroi.

Municipal services: Roads.

122. Expenditure on roads decreased from Rs. 16·53 lakhs to Rs. 15·52 lakhs: 29 municipalities spent more money than last year, but the condition of the roads in the province differs widely from district to district and in most of the municipalities the roads are bad. The municipality chiefly responsible for the decrease was Benares which spent Rs. 1·90 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2·24 lakhs in the previous year. The largest amount, viz., Rs. 3·67 lakhs was spent by the municipal board of Cawnpore. The Allahabad board received a grant of Rs. 50,000 from Government for reconstruction of roads on modern lines. The Agra board has abolished the post of municipal engineer in the interests of economy.

Water supply and drainage.

123. Seventeen towns have a pipe water supply system as compared with 16 in the previous year. Ten of these worked with profit as compared with eight in the previous year. The Agra board had an unspent balance of Rs. 42,655 out of the grant and loan given by Government for the improvement of its waterworks. The water supply and drainage connections have also increased. In all large towns the outlying areas are starved and the areas which are favoured by their position with high pressure and continuous supply are allowed unlimited supply, much of which runs to waste. In Benares which has the largest supply in the province, the supply of water rose from 33·82 gallons per head to 35·38 gallons, while the number of water connections so far is about 14,000 only, and only 161 meters have been fitted, with the result that much water is wasted. Unao received a loan of Rs. 10,000 for providing meters for all water connections. In Mirzapur the board failed to make any profit even though its gravity supply keeps down expenses: as in Benares

it also ignored expert advice. In Almora the main feature of the year was the construction of the new Siyahi Devi water supply; owing to severe drought the system gave only half the expected supply in the hot weather. The water-works project for the Hathras municipal board has not yet been completed.

Since the last year still greater improvements have been made to satisfy the growing demands for better drainage and conservancy arrangements. In Benares a comprehensive scheme of drainage is under consideration. Unao received a loan of Rs. 90,000 from Government for its drainage scheme. The Cawnpore board spent Rs. 32,000 more than in the previous year on drainage works. Drainage schemes for Agra and Aligarh are being held up for want of funds.

124. There are now 16 electric supply companies and seven municipalities working under licence issued by Government. Licences have also been issued for three more towns, viz., Budaun, Fyzabad and Etawah. **Lighting.**

125. The birth-rate increased from 47·87 in the preceding year to 50·43 per mille of the population. The provincial death-rate per mille fell from 43·58 to 41·88. Among the municipalities returning a high death-rate the most conspicuous were Mau, Jhansi district, with 71·61, Bisalpur with 71·17 and Brindaban with 64·86. The infantile death-rate fell from 279·50 to 257·15. Mau, Jhansi district, headed the list with a death-rate of 460·59 followed by Jhansi with 377·31. **Vital statistics.**

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20. Agricultural produce.

(See Season and Crop Report for the Fasli year 1338.)

Character of the season.

126. In spite of its usual vagaries the monsoon was on the whole favourable to the *kharif* crops except for early rice in some of the eastern districts. The absence of rain, however, during the cold weather affected adversely the outturn of the *rabi* harvest. The rainfall was somewhat below normal in Kumaun, Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, while it was in excess elsewhere.

Cultivated area.

127. The net cultivated area of the year was 34,913,617 acres which was 3·5 per cent. more than in 1929-30 but 0·4 per cent. below the accepted normal area. Except for the districts of Bijnor, Gorakhpur, and Naini Tal there was a general increase throughout the province, which was most marked in the Jhansi and Agra divisions.

The *kharif* area was 0·2 per cent. below last year's figure and 3 per cent. below normal. The decrease in cotton sowings was the most marked, and was due to low prices. On the other hand owing to a favourable season the area under *rabi* crops was 8·4 per cent. above the previous year, when the figure was 1·2 per cent. less than the normal. The area under hot weather crops fell by 25·4 per cent. owing to the absence of timely winter rains.

Yield of crops.

128. Nearly all the *rabi* crops suffered severely from hail, frost, rust or insect pests and yielded much poorer harvests than those in the preceding year. The yield of wheat and barley each fell by 20 per cent. chiefly owing to rust and hail in the months of January and February, linseed by 16 per cent. and rapeseed by 31 per cent. Oilseed was considerably damaged by greenfly.

Prices.

129. Prices fell gradually from the beginning of the year. The tendency became more marked with the harvesting of the *kharif* crop in September. From the beginning of 1931 the fall became precipitous and reached a record level by June 1931.

21. Irrigation.

(See the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March 31, 1931, and also the Season and Crop report for the year ending June 30, 1931.)

Sources of irrigation.

130. About 13,000 new masonry wells were constructed during the year. The total number actually in use decreased from 600,568 to 586,490, while the number of non-masonry wells decreased by over 100,000 to 694,382.

Total irrigation of the year.

131. The net irrigated area fell by 7·1 per cent. chiefly owing to adequate winter rains. The canal irrigated area fell by 11·7 per cent. and the area irrigated from wells by 12·4 per cent. The area which received water from other sources rose by 8·3 per cent.

Area irrigated from canals.

132. The demand for canal water was keen everywhere during the *kharif* crop till the break of the monsoon in July. Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon, the demand rose again about the middle of September and continued strong until the end of the *kharif* crop. On the western canals supplies were generally sufficient except on the Agra canal. In Bundelkhand also there was some deficiency as all the supplies available had been exhausted in the previous *rabi*. On the Sarda canal the demand for water for sugarcane during the early *kharif* was intense and the area of this crop which was irrigated amounted to 150,000 acres as compared with 105,000 acres in the previous year. Almost the entire area was under improved classes of cane, which yield an excellent profit. During September there was some demand for water for rice. Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon the demand for canal water for the *rabi* crop started early on the western canals and remained strong. There was some shortage of water on the Upper Ganges and Lower Eastern Jumna canals, and especially on the Agra canal from December to February. In Bundelkhand supplies were sufficient. On the Sarda canal the demand was low owing to heavy rains, and the area irrigated fell from 398,150 acres to 290,224 acres.

Value of irrigated crops.

133. The estimated value of crops raised with the aid of State owned irrigation during the year was Rs. 14,43·52 lakhs as compared with Rs. 24,58·30 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of *kharif* and *rabi* areas to the total area irrigated was 45 and 55 respectively as against 40 and 60.

Financial results.

134. The gross revenue from all canals in the province during the year, on account of irrigation during *rabi* 1929-30 and *kharif* 1930, amounted to Rs. 1,97·69 lakhs and the net revenue to Rs. 1,09·28 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05·05 lakhs and Rs. 1,25·80 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The decrease in revenue was due partly to the slump in prices of food grains and timely winter rains, and partly to heavy remissions granted on account of damage done to the sugarcane crop.

Return on capital outlay.

135. The net revenue from productive works fell from Rs. 1,25·37 lakhs to Rs. 1,08·50 lakhs. This represents a return of 0·75 per cent. on the total capital outlay under this head, as compared with 1·86 per cent. in the previous year. On unproductive works the percentage of loss on capital outlay from fell 3·39 to 3·31.

New works.

136. The total direct capital expenditure on productive works during the year was Rs. 73 72 lakhs. Of this Rs. 32·43 lakhs was spent on the hydro-electric schemes. The present stage of the grid scheme was practically completed. Commercial supply of electricity was given at no less than 59 transformer stations in 47 towns within the grid area. A sum of Rs. 40·31 lakhs was spent on the Sarda canal, mostly on drains, small distributaries and watercourses. All new works in the Sarda canal scheme will in future be debited to ordinary revenue expenditure. The direct capital outlay on unproductive works during the year was Rs. 50,910.

Navigation.

137. Total receipts under this head on both the Upper and Lower Ganges canals rose from Rs. 7,241 to Rs. 8,985 and expenditure fell from Rs. 7,464 to Rs. 3,689.

22. Agricultural development.

(*See the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1931 *and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year* 1930-31.)

General.

138. The most marked feature of the year was the precipitous fall in commodity prices, which reached its climax in June 1931, when the index number stood at 93 in comparison with 100 for the basic year (July 1914). The fall was particularly acute in respect of commodities such as wheat and cotton, the prices of which are determined by world conditions. The agriculturalist was faced with the problem of making even a bare

living out of his land. In order to cut down marketing expenses, which form a considerable proportion of the value of food-grains, combination and organized marketing have become essential features of the new agricultural economy.

Improved varieties of sugarcane now occupy no less than 48 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane. The supply comes at present from the Research Station at Coimbatore, but attempts are being made to breed suitable types of cane within the province. There was a further increase in the quantity of improved seeds of all kinds distributed.

Farms.

139. One of the direct results of the slump in prices has been that the seed and demonstration farms have shown considerable deficits. The deficit balance amounted to Rs. 25,291 as against a surplus balance of Rs. 49,897 in 1929-30. Only five farms out of sixteen showed a profit. The instructional research and experimental farms were also affected, the Shahjahanpur farm alone showing a profit. Orders have been issued for strict economy.

Forty-three teachers passed out of the training class at Bulandshahr during the year. The total number of students at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, was 175, as compared with 192 in the previous year.

Agricultural engineering.

140. A sum of Rs. 73,562 was issued as *taqavi* for tube-well construction during the year. One hundred and forty-one projects were completed, including 34 tube-wells of 5 inches and over, and 95 strainer wells. The expenditure on tube-wells and connected projects, completed and under construction, during the year was Rs. 1·29 lakhs.

Agricultural stock: (a) Cattle-breeding.

141. One of the curious results of the agricultural depression was that while the price of ordinary bullocks greatly depreciated, that of good quality dairy cattle remained at the same level as before. In other words, better feeding of good quality cattle was more profitable than the sale of grain in the open market.

The Madhurikund farm in Muttra district maintained 863 cattle and issued 512 bulls as compared with 347 in the previous year. The casualties from disease were 65. There was a severe outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in March, but this was only fatal in two cases. The work of the dairy was not so satisfactory and receipts declined from Rs. 13,245 to Rs. 12,838. Orders have been issued for the exercise of stricter control.

The second farm at Manjhra in Kheri district maintained 701 cattle and issued 99 bulls as compared with 221 in the previous year.

The worth of the Sahiwal cow as an efficient dairy animal has been thoroughly established.

142. Fifty-four stallions were employed at stud during the year, and the number of mares covered fell from 2,193 to 1,961. Two new stallion studs were opened during the year. Ten donkeys were at stud work, and the number of coverings was 244 as compared with 243 in the preceding year. (b) Horse-breeding.

143. Cattle epidemics wers less severe than in the previous year and the total number of deaths was 37,756 as compared with 48,331. Rinderpest was of a virulent type and accounted for 25,919 deaths, the highest figure occurring in Gorakhpur district. There was a decrease of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia, but an increase from blackquarter and anthrax. Diseases among live-stock.

The death roll among horses rose from 61 to 196. Six cases of glanders were detected and destroyed during the year.

144. During the year 131,532 inoculations against rinderpest were carried out. There was a large increase in inoculation against blackquarter. Three additional veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were established and two were closed down; the total number at the end of the year was 166. The number of cases treated was 277,312—an increase of 21,584 on the previous year. Treatment.

145. The budget provision for the department was Rs. 24·17 lakhs. The net expenditure was Rs. 23·75 lakhs as compared with Rs. 24·23 lakhs in the previous year; and the net income was Rs. 4·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·93 lakhs. Cost: (a) Department of Agriculture.

146. The net cost of the department was Rs. 4·21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·03 lakhs in the previous year. (b) Civil Veterinary Department.

23. Horticulture.

(*See the Report on Government Gardens for the year* 1930-31.)

147. The rainfall was generally satisfactory, and the year may be considered favourable for horticultural operations. General.

Work of the year.

148. Progress was made in budding and grafting imported apple, plum and cherry stocks, and also a new variety of pear which it was thought might be suitable for the plains. Special attention was paid to the propagation of grape-fruit in expectation of increased demand. The Government Orchard, Chaubattia, staged an exhibit at the Bajeshwar fair held in January 1931, demonstrating correct methods of fruit culture. New varieties of annuals, roses, shrubs and fruit-trees were introduced in all the gardens.

Finance.

149. The net cost of the provincial gardens during the year showed a small increase of Rs. 2,198, bringing the total to Rs. 1·24 lakhs.

24. Forests.

(*See the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

Area.

150. The total area under control of the department increased during the year from 5,217 to 5,240 square miles. The increase was due to the transfer of forests in Almora district to the management of the department. The settlement of the forests of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement continued, and useful progress was made in the *panchayat* forest scheme.

Protection.

151. In spite of political unrest there was no general movement in favour of disobedience of forest laws or causing of damage to forests. There was however always the possibility of trouble, especially while auctions were being picketed.

(a) From fire.

152. There were 321 fires, burning an area of 94 square miles, as compared with 264 fires, burning an area of 136 square miles in the previous year. Some of the fires late in the season in the Kumaun circle, and particularly in the Kosi Gaula and Ladhia valleys of Naini Tal and Almora districts must be attributed to incendiarism.

(b) From injuries due to natural causes.

153. No serious or abnormal injuries from natural causes occurred during the year.

Communications.

154. Expenditure on roads and bridges slightly increased to Rs. 1·73 lakhs. The increase was under the head of repairs. The Nandhaur and Gorakhpur tramways showed a surplus of Rs. ·63 lakh and Rs. ·32 lakh respectively for the year.

155. Total expenditure was Rs. 2·05 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2·44 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings.

156. The methods of sale of forest produce remained the same as in previous years. Eighty-two thousand and twenty-six maunds of resin were extracted as against 86,126 in the previous year. The cost of collection rose by three pies to Rs. 3-13 a maund. The outturn of timber slightly decreased. Exploitation.

157. Grazing was provided for 1,020,142 cattle—a decrease of about 35,000 on the previous year. Grazing.

158. The gross revenue less refunds amounted to Rs. 49·70 lakhs. Direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 6·23 lakhs, indirect expenditure to Rs. 25·78 lakhs. The surplus of the year was therefore Rs. 17·70 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 28·55 lakhs in the previous year. The marked fall in gross revenue was due to bad trade condition. Finance.

159. The total area under concentrated regeneration at the close of the year was 249·823 acres. The total expenditure on regeneration was Rs. 1·61 lakh. Knowledge of *sal* seedling regeneration is slowly advancing; the chief problem that remains is to discover the right degree of overhead light for the shoots of *sal*. Considerable progress was made under the head of artificial regeneration, especially with the *taungya* system. An addition of 35 acres was made to the Lachmanmandi irrigated teak plantation, and of 57 acres to the Lalkua North plantation with excellent results. Over 250,000 *deodar* plants were put down in Chakrata, as well as 32,000 to replace casualties. In the Afforestation division 275 acres were sown. For reasons of economy afforestation work has had to be curtailed and the more inaccessible and less promising areas have been given up. Silviculture.

The year 1930 was a poor seed year for *sal*, *asna* and *deodar*, but good for *chir*, *kail*, *sissoo* and *khair*. The seed store maintained by the Silviculturist continued to be beneficial.

25. Mines and quarries.

160. There are very few mines in the province. Gold worth Rs. 100 was extracted by washing the alluvial sands of the Sona Nadi in the Kalagarh Forest division. Mines.

161. The output of slate was 467 tons as against 325 tons in the previous year. The output of building stone decreased Quarries.

from 184,269 tons to 159,935 tons, of ballast from 128,932 tons to 77,073 tons, and of lime stone from 14,532 tons to 14,520 tons. The output of *kankar* increased from 596,456 tons to 758,964 tons, and of sand from 680 tons to 1,734 tons. The Stores Purchase Department bought cement to the value of Rs. 7,66,742 as compared with Rs. 6,50,337 in the previous year. The variations were all due to fluctuations of demand.

No new student was sent to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, but two scholarships were extended for a year.

26. Industrial output.

(See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the period ending June 30, 1931.)

General.

162. The year was in general one of extreme difficulty for all industries in the province. The fall in prices of food-grains, which touched their lowest level in the second quarter of 1931, reduced considerably the purchasing power of the agricultural classes. Government expenditure had to be curtailed. The advantage which accrued to indigenous industries from the movement to boycott foreign made articles was more than offset by the general economic slump in trade. All industries alike were affected.

Leading industries: (1) Cotton.

163. No new mill was started during the year. The number of spindles decreased by over 10,000 to 640,532 and the number of looms by 29 to 8,755.

(2) Wool.

164. There are five woollen mills in the province; one of them, the Lohi Mills, Cawnpore, remained closed throughout the year. The handloom woollen industry in the Muzaffarnagar district made good advances in the weaving of tweeds, and there was fair demand for the cloth produced.

(3) Cotton ginning.

165. There are 117 mills in the province. Most of them are reported to have done badly. The provincial cotton crop was 69,000 bales less than the normal.

(4) Engineering.

166. The year was particularly bad for the engineering trade, which depends on the prosperity of other industries. The Empire Engineering Company closed down during the year.

(5) Oil.

167. The prices of oil were approximately 60 per cent. below those of the previous year. Large stocks remained unsold. Many of the smaller mills were obliged to shut down.

168. The total produce of sugar was 14,515 tons above that of the previous year. There were thirteen factories as before. The increased duty on sugar, which came into effect in March 1930, combined with the recommendation of the Tariff Board for a protective duty on sugar, has given an optimistic tone to the industry and the prospects are good. Prices fell steadily during the year. (6) Sugar.

169. Although the price of raw materials was favourable during the year, the tanning industry suffered from the enormous fall in the price of tanned leather, which was cheaper by two annas to five annas a square foot than last year. (7) Leather.

170. This industry suffered severely during the year. Export to America was almost stopped by the new United States tariff. Prices in the London market were about 20 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The fall in the Persian and Turkish exchanges enabled manufacturers in those countries to undersell Indian carpets. (8) Durries and carpets.

171. The export trade disappeared and the industry is now confined to printing of *khaddar saris* and table cloths for consumption in India. At Lucknow and elsewhere there was considerable business in this line. (9) Dyeing and printing.

172. Owing to foreign competition there was a decrease in the glass bangle trade of Firozabad. There is room for the introduction of improved methods in the industry, and to this end experiments are being conducted at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. (10) Glass.

173. The silk trade was badly hit by the agitation against the use of imported silk yarn. There was a big decrease in the trade for Benares silk which had been built up in Madras and Gujarat. The Patel Silk Mills at Saharanpur had a good year. (11) Silk.

27. Industrial development.

(*See the Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June* 30, 1931.)

174. The demand for admission to the industrial and technical schools far exceeded their capacity. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty persons applied of whom 1,276 were admitted. The total expenditure under the head of stipends and scholarships fell from Rs. 73,835 to Rs. 71,125. The total number of aided institutions fell from 67 to 64. General.

Demonstrations and publicity.

175. The technical and industrial schools participated in 18 exhibitions. The departmental arts and crafts exhibition held at the Government School of Arts and Crafts was most successful. During the year 51 separate demonstrations were given by fifteen industrial institutions, including demonstrations in dyeing, printing and weaving. The work of advertising was continued by the United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow. Catalogues were distributed through the Indian Trade Commissioner, London. Special stalls were organized at the British Industries fair and at the fairs at Leipzig and Milan.

Research.

176. A considerable amount of research work was done during the year, concerned especially with the seasoning of wood, the production of a satisfactory mustard oil by means of oil expellers, and the problems of *gur* manufacture. Technical assistance was afforded to various industries for overcoming difficulties.

Security and welfare of labour.

177. The number of inspections under the Indian Factories Act was 990 as against 591 in 1929. There were 27 fatal accidents during the year.

The general health of operatives during the year was good.

The Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, began their construction of workmens' dwellings.

28. Trade.

178. Owing to the discontinuance of the report on foreign trade, it is not possible to give more information regarding trade than has already been given in the sections describing industrial conditions and output.

29. Communications, buildings and power.

(*See the Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings Roads Branch, for the year* 1930-31.)

Administration.

179. The strength of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 28 to 24. The draft rules for the creation of the United Provinces Engineering Service, Class I, were still under consideration of Government. There was no change in the strength of the United Provinces Engineering Service or of the Subordinate Engineering Service. Three vacancies in the former were filled during the year.

180. The department maintained 3,265 miles of metalled roads, and 767 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle paths during the year. It spent Rs. 24·61 lakhs on repairing metalled roads. Construction work was continued on the Rajpur-Mussoorie, Phaphamau-Hanumanganj and Gorakhpur byepass roads. Of these the two former were completed. On reconstruction the expenditure during the year was Rs. 19·37 lakhs, total expenditure to date being Rs. 128·41 lakhs. Work was concentrated on cement concrete and painting water bound stone, the two methods from which the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The first instalment from the Road Development Fund was received during the year, amounting to Rs. 4·70 lakhs. The standing committee of the Government of India at a meeting in April 1930 approved of the programme suggested by the Government of the United Provinces. The proposals were as follows:— Roads.

(*a*) Constructing the Roorkee-Hardwar road.

(*b*) Provincializing and improving the Bulandshahr-Meerut road.

(*c*) Reconstructing, widening and improving certain trunk roads.

(*d*) Reconstructing the Kasganj-Etah-Shikohabad road.

The grant approximates roughly to four and a half lakhs a year for five years.

181. Three bridges, of varying spans, were completed on the pilgrim route from Hardwar to Badrinath, and one was still in process of building. The suspension bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Meerut-Bareilly road is being replaced by a reinforced concrete bridge. A bridge over the river Pahuj on the Jhansi-Agra road was completed during the year, and one on the Kotdwara-Lansdowne road was being built. Bridges.

182. The outlay on provincial buildings was Rs. 15·40 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 15·08 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure for the Police Department was Rs. 6·63 lakhs; for Administration of Justice Rs. 2·99 lakhs; for General Administration Rs. 2·29 lakhs and for Agriculture Rs. 1·94 lakhs. The major works completed included a new magistrate's court at Shahjahanpur, the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur, a bungalow for the Superintendent of Police at Muzaffarnagar, and block Buildings.

A of the new civil courts at Moradabad. Chief among the fair projects prepared and sanctioned were a new magistrate's court at Agra, a police station at Aminabad, Lucknow, and additions to the civil courts at Unao, Hardoi and Bahraich.

The working of Bharatkup stone quarry was stopped on January 1, 1931.

Private works.

183. Private individuals constructed works of public utility to the value of Rs. 1,10,150 during the year 1930-31.

Power: Electricity.

184. There now exist in the United Provinces fifteen electric supply companies and seven municipalities working under licence issued by Government. Of these nine are distributing licensees who obtain energy from the hydro-electric grid supply scheme and distribute it in the various towns covered by their licences. Fifty-three towns are at present supplied in this way.

During the year progress was made with the preparations for supplying electricity in the town of Budaun, and a start should be made in August 1931. Final negotiations are proceeding with regard to the supplying of the towns of Fyzabad and Etawah.

There were 33 deaths from electrocution during the year.

The Electrical Inspector to Government disposed of 21 disputes under the Electricity Act. The rules for the inspection of cinematograph apparatus and buildings have been revised.

30. Co-operative societies.

(*See the Report on Co-operative Societies for the year* 1930-31.)

Staff.

185. The Registrar spent a large part of his time during the year in studying the systems of accounts prevailing in banks and suggesting improvements. One of the two deputy registrars was in charge of rural reconstruction work throughout the province. The other had to continue performing the duties of an assistant registrar as there were still only seven assistant registrars for nine divisions. There were 45 circle inspectors. The number of inspections recorded by them rose from 1,204 to 1,494. There were further four other inspectors working with the training classes for most of the year, and six special inspectors. The lady inspector visited the Punjab to see what work was being done among women in that province. There were 52 auditors. At the end of the year 977 societies remained to be audited as against

1,759 at the end of the previous year. The work of supervisors has somewhat improved. Each supervisor has now on an average only 25 societies in his circle.

Training.

186. During the year 31 candidates were taken for training as supervisors, but only 21 of them passed. It has been decided that in future candidates after passing will have to work one year as apprentices before being finally appointed as supervisors. A class was also held for the training of inspector candidates.

The United Provinces Co-operative Union, which now employs more than four-fifths of the supervisors in the province, continued its useful work of controlling the supervisors and helping the healthy development of the movement.

Credit Societies: Central.

187. The number of central credit societies remained unchanged at 69, and the two organization funds continued to exist as such. The share capital of banks decreased from Rs. 23·03 lakhs to Rs. 22·99 lakhs owing to the liquidation of a number of societies. Deposits held from primary societies decreased from Rs. 3·21 lakhs to Rs. 2·53 lakhs but this was made up by increased borrowing from other central banks, with the result that deposits so held rose from Rs. 3·93 lakhs to Rs. 4·64 lakhs. Deposits held from individuals fell from Rs. 50·97 lakhs to Rs. 49·97 lakhs. The total loans outstanding increased from Rs. 61·46 lakhs to Rs. 62·17 lakhs. The collections amounted to two-thirds of the demand of the year. The overdue amount increased to Rs. 37·52, and now forms 60 per cent. of the total amount outstanding. The overdue interest rose from Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 5·83 lakhs. In spite of adverse economic conditions 42 banks were able to distribute dividends to the extent of Rs. 86,000. But it cannot be denied that the financial condition of many banks gives cause for anxiety. Special efforts must be made to push on the work of collection and pay off some of the depositors so as to reduce the burden of interest.

Credit Societies: Primary.

188. The number of agricultural credit societies decreased from 5,044 to 5,009 owing to the liquidation of a large number of societies. But in spite of adverse conditions 180 new societies were registered. Membership fell from 119,000 to 113,000. Loans outstanding with members increased from Rs. 80·88 lakhs to Rs. 82·48 lakhs, and the amount overdue from Rs. 37·79 lakhs to Rs. 53·73 lakhs, the collections amounting to half the demand

of the year or one-fourth of the total demand (including the previous amounts overdue). Overdue interest increased from Rs. 8·61 lakhs to Rs. 13·36 lakhs. In spite of this loans were advanced to the extent of 25 per cent. in excess of the amounts recovered—a disquieting state of affairs which shows that the majority of societies have not yet developed an adequate sense of responsibility. The financial condition of societies continued to show paper improvement. Profits rose from Rs. 6·52 lakhs to Rs. 6·90 lakhs. In addition 58 societies gave rebates of interest and 462 societies worked with reduced rates of interest. But on the other hand 261 societies worked at a loss and 444 others owe more to the bank than they have to recover from their own members. In spite of the fact that 229 societies have been liquidated more than 1,700 others seem to exist on paper only. About 1,200 more are on the border line. One-third of the societies however are sufficiently strong to survive all adverse conditions.

Non-agricultural credit societies based on unlimited liability decreased from 156 to 153, and their membership fell from 3,138 to 3,094. Societies based on limited liability decreased from 71 to 70, but the membership rose from 20,500 to 21,500 and the amounts overdue also decreased.

Supply and sale societies.

189. The Sugarcane Sale Union at Ghugli in Gorakhpur district expanded its business from 53,000 to nearly one lakh of maunds of cane. The *ghee* sale societies at Agra increased from 6 to 11. The dairy at Allahabad showed signs of improvement and worked at a small profit. Agricultural supply societies fell in number from five to three, two of which are moribund.

Better living societies.

190. Two new central better living societies were started during the year in Gorakhpur and Ghazipur districts. Fourteen new societies for consolidation of holdings were registered in Bijnor district. Agricultural improvements were taken up by 1,550 credit societies and the area under improved crops and methods of cultivation was doubled. Four new irrigation societies were registered. Sanitary improvements were introduced in nearly 1,000 societies. Eight hundred men received instruction in first aid and 400 women were trained as *dais*. About 500 new village dispensaries were opened bringing their total to 950. There are now 150 classes for adults at which 2,500 young men are being educated, while some 1,300 female relations

of the members of co-operative societies are able to read and write. There are five thrift societies for women and 21 for men and they were able to save Rs. 22,000. A number of societies enforce the curtailment of ceremonial expenses and prevent unnecessary litigation and it is estimated that Rs. 61,000 were saved in this way.

Arbitration and liquidation.

191. The number of cases referred to arbitration during the year fell from 6,074 to 5,167. The execution of arbitration awards continued to be unsatisfactory. Of 16 lakhs which had to be collected only two lakhs were recovered. The number of societies under liquidation increased from 1,237 to 1,365. The amount to be recovered from members increased from Rs. 18·05 to Rs. 19·33 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

31. Central revenues.

(See the Annual Returns of the Income-tax Department for the year ending March 31, 1931.)

Income tax.

192. The number of assessees to income-tax and super-tax fell from 26,253 (revised figure) to 25,417. Receipts from income-tax fell from Rs. 69·22 lakhs to Rs. 68·49 lakhs, and from super-tax from Rs. 20·30 lakhs to Rs. 18·23 lakhs.

Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs. 11·26 lakhs as in the previous year, while business produced Rs. 49·44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·68 lakhs in the previous year.

32. Provincial revenues.

(Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.)

Comparison with the previous year.

193. The total revenue in 1930-31 amounting to Rs. 1,197 shows a fall of Rs. 102 as compared with 1929-30. Except for a few of the less productive heads, all heads showed large decreases, the main ones being Land revenue (37), Excise (18), Irrigation (17), Stamps with Registration (13) and Forest (12).

Agriculturally the year was not unfavourable. The large drop was due to disturbing effects of political agitation and the severe economic depression which was very marked in the closing months of the year. A substantial fall in the prices of agricultural and other commodities reacted on the main revenue heads, and the improving tendency noticeable in the figures of 1929-30 disappeared, leaving the province in a precarious financial condition. While revenue fell, expenditure other than that under debt heads rose to nearly Rs. 1,288 or Rs. 54½ above the corresponding total of 1929-30. Twelve heads showed an increase of Rs. 70, and thirteen heads between them a decrease of Rs. 15½. The largest individual decreases were Rs. 7 under Education and Rs. 3 under Public Health, both being due to the inclusion of large non-recurring sums in the figures of the year 1929-30. The rest of the decrease of Rs. 5½ was shared by eleven heads, none of the individual sums calling for remark except that of a lakh under Administration of justice. Here again the figures of 1929-30 included heavy charges on temporary counts, which were not repeated to the same extent in 1930-31.

134150

Of the increase of Rs. 70, the largest of Rs. 23⅓ occurs under Debt charges, and is due to a change in the method of accounting. Up to 1929-30 all debt redemption charges, other than that pertaining to the United Provinces Development Loan Sinking Fund, appeared in the Debt section of the accounts. From 1930-31 only so much is shown in that section as is covered by recoveries from provincial debtors, the balance of the redemption charge being taken against revenue. The old procedure tended to give an erroneous impression of the revenue account. The next largest increase according to the accounts is under the head for Public Works, the amount being Rs. 15⅔. Actually however expenditure fell. In 1929-30 there was a deduction of Rs. 21⅓ on account of a transfer from revenue to capital of some past expenditure of a capital nature. If this special deduction is excluded, 1930-31 would show a real fall of Rs. 5⅔. The special political conditions of the year account for higher expenditure under the head Police (7¼). Interest charges rose by Rs. 6⅓ with the growth of debt for the Sarda canal and the hydro-electric schemes; while an increase of Rs. 4⅓ in expenditure in England was due in part to growing pensionary charges but mainly to an adjustment of the pensions of some military officers who had rendered service in the province but whose pensions, instead of being initially distributed among the Governments under whom service had been rendered, were charged entirely to the Army estimates. Land revenue and Pensions paid in India each showed an increase of Rs. 3; and ordinary Irrigation of Rs. 3⅓. The rest of the increase of Rs. 4⅔ was shared by four heads—General administration, Jails, Medical and Stationery and Printing.

Budget of 1930-31 compared with the actual revenue.

194. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs. 1,284, excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue was only Rs. 1,197 or Rs. 87 short of the estimate—a result arising from decreases of Rs. 102 set off to the extent of increases of Rs. 15. Four minor heads showed between them an increase of a little over a lakh, the remaining Rs. 14 being under Irrigation (6½), Civil works (3), Miscellaneous (3) and Income-tax (1½). The last item represents the share of the provincial Government under Devolution Rule 15. Irrigation was on a larger scale than anticipated; while the rise of Rs. 3 under Civil works was due to the receipt of a share of the higher duty on petrol imposed

to provide a fund for the improvement of roads. To this receipt there are corresponding entries on the expenditure side. The increase of Rs. 3 under the head Miscellaneous was due to larger recoveries from other Governments than anticipated in respect of past misclassifications of leave salary. The heavy losses under the main heads of revenue totalling Rs. 102 were caused by economic depression and political unrest, to which allusion has been made in the previous paragraph. Apart from a decrease of Rs. 3 exhibited by eight minor heads, the losses were under Land revenue (61), Excise (17½), Stamps and Registration (13) and Forest (7½). Land revenue collections were generally up to standard to November 1930, the next month showing a considerable drop. In the last three months of the year from January to March 1931 though collections were satisfactory, the effect of the great fall in prices was more pronounced; and it was not possible to make good the lag which began in the previous December. The losses under the other three heads are directly attributable to the unfavourable economic conditions of the year.

The budget grant for charges against Revenue, including Supplementary estimates, was Rs. 1,279, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,287¾ or Rs. 8¾ in excess of the estimate. Though in the aggregate there was close approximation to the budget forecast, a review by heads indicates some prominent individual variations of both kinds. The next result was due to gross increases of Rs. 27¾ and decreases amounting to Rs. 19. Of the decreases a sum of Rs. 4 was contributed by thirteen heads between them, none of the individual amounts being of any consequence and in fact in these cases the budget estimate was very correct. There remain five decreases totalling Rs. 15, the largest individual one being for Rs. 7¾ under Education; this was due to failure to utilize allotments, though in part lower actual expenditure was caused by orders issued during the course of the year to restrict expenditure as much as possible. Miscellaneous irrigation charges and Industries each show a drop of Rs. 2. The former was not real, being due to some changes in accounting, while the fall in expenditure under Industries was caused by inability to utilize a grant received from the Central Agricultural Council towards a new sugar plant for the Cawnpore Technological Institute. The heads of Forest and Public Works account for the remaining decrease of Rs. 3¼ between them.

The increase of Rs. 27¾ occurred under six heads. The largest individual sum of Rs. 15¾ appears in Debt charges. As already explained the year saw a change in the method of accounting for such charges; and the rise over the budget figure was due to recoveries from debtors being below anticipations. The budget provision for Interest was short by Rs. 2¼ owing to the rate of interest ultimately fixed for advances from the Provincial loans fund being higher than that adopted for the budget. Political unrest necessitated employment of extra police, causing an excess of Rs. 3¼ in the allotment provided under the head Police. Pensionary charges rose by Rs. 1¾ owing to unexpected retirements; while an increase of Rs. 2½ under the head Miscellaneous is attributable to the writing off of a larger amount of *taqavi* advances than was expected—a result in itself due to economic depression. Expenditure in England, finally, shows an increase of Rs. 2¼ owing to growth in pensionary charges and more leave allowances than were provided in the budget.

Capital and debt heads.

195. A further loan of Rs. 149·40 was taken from the Provincial loans fund, of which Rs. 100·16 were borrowed for productive purposes (the Sarda canal, the hydro-electric scheme, and advances to local bodies and for *taqavi*), and Rs. 49·24 for unproductive expenditure (police and other buildings, improvement of communications and commutation of pensions). At the end of the year 1929-30 the loan account had a surplus of Rs. 14·24, so that a sum of Rs. 163·64 in all was available. Against this outlay in the year amounted to Rs. 129·59 leaving at the end of 1930-31 in the account a credit balance of Rs. 34·05. The Sarda canal and the hydro-electric scheme absorbed Rs. 74·55 and Rs. 14·62 were disbursed in *taqavi* advances and in loans to local bodies. Of the sum of Rs. 40·42 expended on unproductive capital outlay the greater part was spent on the reconstruction of roads and police and other buildings, which absorbed Rs. 36·68: the balance of Rs. 3·74 was used on commutation of pensions. The balance of the United Provinces Development loan fell to Rs. 129·97 from Rs. 130·19.

The budget of 1931-32.

196. The budget of 1931-32 depends to some extent on the results of the previous year. The revised estimate for the year 1930-31 assumed a closing balance of minus Rs. 1·43 only: the original estimates for the year 1931-32 was based on an expected surplus of Rs. 79·30, which would have given a closing balance

of Rs. 77·86 including Rs. 55·50 belonging to the Famine fund. These calculations have been already completely upset. In the first place the year 1930-31 closed with a deficit of not Rs. 1·43 but of Rs. 24·82; or Rs. 67·94 inclusive of a credit in the Famine fund of Rs. 43·12. Secondly losses have appeared under revenue heads consequent on economic depression. The revised estimate for 1931-32 thus gives a closing balance of minus Rs. 149·01 for all accounts; and excluding amounts pertaining to the Famine and Provincial loans fund the deficit in purely provincial resources is estimated at Rs. 224·70.

The position at the end of 1930-31.

197. On the revised estimate the year was expected to close with a net deficit of Rs. 31·14 made up of a deficit of Rs. 50·02 in the revenue section and a surplus of Rs. 18·88 under capital heads; and allowing for the balance at the commencement of the year, the closing balance was minus Rs. 1·43. Actually the revenue section showed a deficit of Rs. 91·55, and the capital heads a surplus of Rs. 37·02, giving a net deficit of Rs. 54·53 and a minus closing balance of Rs. 24·82. A sum of Rs. 43·12 was due to the Famine fund, so that to secure a formal adjustment of the accounts a deficit loan of Rs. 67·94 was taken as at March 31, 1931. But the real provincial position at the end of the year is still worse. There should be, besides a credit of Rs. 43·12 in the Famine fund, balances of Rs. 34·05 and Rs. 3·27 in the accounts of advances from the Provincial loans fund and of the special Road fund. Allowing for these the provincial deficit is Rs. 105·26 whereas the corresponding figure on March 1930 was only Rs. 17·33.

The position thus deteriorated substantially during 1930-31, and the deterioration has increased since with the adverse agrarian situation due to continued low prices and severe economic depression. The province in fact is financially at a crisis. To adjust agrarian difficulties a special committee investigated the subject of rent and revenue remissions, and in result the Government have to forgo Rs. 109·41 of their income from Land revenue. Some adjustments in irrigation are similarly under examination which will lead to a loss of revenue; while the usual sequel of continued depression shows itself in lower receipts from other revenue heads. The province has therefore to adjust itself on the basis of a lower revenue, and to this end a Retrenchment Committee was convened to consider reductions

of expenditure. Government were able to accept the majority of their recommendations and to carry out retrenchments amounting in the budget year 1931-32 to Rs. 67. Further drastic economies were taken in hand.

33. Stamps.

(See the Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1931.)

Receipts and charges.

198. Owing to the general economic depression, the income from the sale of almost all kinds of stamps decreased during the year. The net receipts were Rs. 166·48 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 177·16 lakhs in the previous year. In the income from the sale of judicial stamps there was a decrease of Rs. 5·58 lakhs, and from the sale of non-judicial stamps a decrease of Rs. 4·68 lakhs. Charges decreased from Rs. 5·32 lakhs to Rs. 4·93 lakhs.

Sale of stamps.

199. Discount allowed to vendors of stamps decreased from Rs. 2·25 lakhs to Rs. 2·05 lakhs, while the number of the vendors rose from 2,915 to 2,939.

Infringement of stamp law.

200. The total number of insufficiently stamped documents on which duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and collectors was 5,674 and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 78,296. The number of prosecutions increased from 1,622 to 1,699.

34. Excise.

(See the Report on Excise Administration for the year ending March 31, 1931.)

General.

201. The year was marked by political activity and economic distress. Temperance was one of the main planks of the Congress party, which eventually decided to picket excise shops, *tari* sales and a few warehouses in this province. The campaign against excisable commodities resulted in an increase in illicit distillation and other forms of excise crime. There was consequently a substantial fall in the consumption of all excisable articles.

Administration.

202. A vigorous campaign was waged against illicit distillation and the smuggling of *charas*. The limit of retail sale of opium, *ganja* and *charas* was lowered from 3 to 2 tolas. The Dangerous Drugs Act came into force in the United Provinces

from February 1931. The Excise and Opium Manuals were revised so as to be consistent with the new Act. The Manuals are at present in the Press. A number of minor administrative improvements were introduced.

Consumption.

203. The total consumption of country spirit showed a fall of 14·7 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. There was a decrease also of 7·5 per cent. in the consumption of foreign liquor.

Country spirit.

204. The sealed-bottle system was extended during the year to Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh. There was no area under the farming system and that under the outstill system was only 12 per cent. of the total area of the province as in the previous year. The number of shops in the distillery area fell from 2,117 to 2,097. The number of bonded warehouses was 78.

Foreign spirit.

205. The total receipts from licence fees fell from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 2·30 lakhs. The system of assessment by means of a surcharge on sales of the previous year was continued, and a new method of accounting was introduced, which should lead to greater accuracy of assessment. Locally made foreign spirits remained less popular, in spite of lower duty, than more attractively made-up brands from abroad.

Tari.

206. Sales were affected by political conditions. Revenue from this source decreased by 34 per cent. to Rs. 5·47 lakhs. Shops were reduced in number from 1,614 to 1,588.

Hemp drugs.

207. The contract supply and graduated surcharge system remained in force. Revenue decreased by nearly 11 per cent. to Rs. 34·08 lakhs. There was a decrease in consumption of all the three varieties of hemp drugs. The total number of shops increased from 2,093 to 2,108. All the new shops were opened on the recommendation of either Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees.

Opium.

208. The system of levying licence fees in the shape of a graduated surcharge continued during the year. The cost price of opium was further reduced to Rs. 21-10-0 a seer. Total revenue decreased by 3 per cent. to Rs. 22·22 lakhs. Consumption declined by 2·5 per cent. mainly owing to trade depression. The number of shops increased from 921 to 926. As above, new shops were opened only on the recommendation of Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees.

Dangerous drugs.

209. The number of licences for the sale of morphia drugs decreased from 257 to 254, and of cocaine from 99 to 97. The quantity sold also decreased in both cases.

Excise crime.

210. The total number of prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts rose from 3,597 to 4,034, the highest figure on record. There was considerable increase of illicit distillation during the year. Cases of illicit possession, manufacture or sale of country spirit rose to the unprecedented figure of 2,295. The special staff appointed by Government in connection with the inter-provincial smuggling of hemp drugs was so far successful that the total worth of contraband articles recovered (Rs. 44,964) and fines imposed (Rs. 2,636) all but covered expenditure incurred on their establishment (Rs. 47,856). There were 236 cases relating to traffic in cocaine during the year and 391 prosecutions under the Opium Act. The number of cases under the Opium Smoking Act fell from 70 to 49.

Local bodies.

211. The number of Licensing Boards remained at 31. Effect was given to their decisions except when they seemed to be too drastic and likely to lead to malpractices. Advisory Committees proposed the closing of 66 shops and the opening of 68; proposals for the closing of 53 shops and the opening of all the shops were accepted.

Financial.

212. Total excise revenue fell from Rs. 1,29·65 lakhs to Rs. 1,12·44 lakhs. Net revenue after deducting expenditure and refunds was Rs. 98·92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,15·95 lakhs in the previous year. There was a fall in receipts under every head except "Duty on Indian made foreign spirits issued to the United Provinces," under which an increase of 4 per cent. was due to enhanced duty on rum supplied to troops. Excise expenditure rose from Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·14 lakhs. The increase was due to annual increments and appointment of special staff.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

35. Vital statistics.

(See the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

General. 213. In the year 1930 there were, as compared with 1929, more deaths under all heads except small-pox, plague and injuries.

Births. 214. The birth-rate rose by 2·98 to 37·31 per mille of the population. The total number of births was 1,693,173. The proportion of males born to females very slightly decreased.

Deaths. 215. The death-rate rose from 24·26 in 1929 to 27·20 per mille of the population. The total number of persons, whose death was registered during the year, was 1,234,120 of whom 656,680 were males and 577,440 females. Of the districts Jhansi had the highest death-rate (47·21) and Ballia the lowest (17·89).

Infantile mortality. 216. The death-rate among infants was 170·8, which was higher than the preceding year but lower than the decennial average for 1921—30. Hamirpur district had the highest death-rate (270·06) followed by Jhansi and Naini Tal; Gonda had the lowest (124·43).

Diseases: Cholera. 217. There were 61,334 deaths from cholera as against 50,924 in 1929. The district of Gonda was most affected, with a death-rate of 4·25, followed by Gorakhpur (4·20), Basti (3·92) and Bareilly (2·77).

Plague. 218. There was a decrease of 26,818 deaths from plague in 1930 compared with the preceding year, the number of deaths being 10,860. The highest death-rate was in Ghazipur (2·03). Twenty-three districts were entirely free from plague.

Small-pox. 219. The were 11,071 deaths from small-pox in 1930, compared with 11,725 in 1929. The highest death-rates were in Ghazipur (1·17), Budaun (1·09), Bijnor (·95) and Jalaun (·91).

Fevers. 220. Fevers accounted for 942,469 deaths in 1930, compared with 810,583 deaths in 1929. Malaria was the most prevalent form of fever. Bareilly showed the highest death-rate (37·83) followed by Jhansi (36·89) and Pilibhit (35·69).

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

221. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was 16,224 as compared with 14,865 in 1929. As usual Garhwal had far the highest mortality (3·95).

Respiratory diseases.

222. Respiratory diseases were reported to have caused 34,791 deaths as against 33,532 in the preceding year. As before, Hamirpur (8·53) and Lucknow (4·50) had the highest death-rates.

36. Medical services.

(See the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

223. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 563 to 568 during the year.

Extent of medical relief.

224. The number of patients treated was 6,476,744 as against 5,975,238. There was an increased attendance in all classes of dispensaries. Over eight thousand more surgical operations were performed than in 1929.

Medical education.

225. There were 246 students on the rolls of King George's Medical Hospital, Lucknow, as compared with 242 in 1929; and in addition there were sixteen students in the class for the Diploma of Public Health. At the Agra Medical School the total number of students increased from 316 to 331. No one was recruited to the Provincial Subordinate Medical Service from the passed students of this school during the year. The Women's School at Agra had 58 students as against 73 in the preceding year.

General.

226. The total income amounted to Rs. 34·30 lakhs as opposed to Rs. 30·88 lakhs in 1929. The closing balance on December 31, 1930, was Rs. 2·90 lakhs. The invested capital at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21·46 lakhs.

A dental clinic has been opened at the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow.

37. Public Health Services.

(See the Reports of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1930, *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, for the year ending March* 31, 1931.)

Board of Public Health.

227. The total amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board of Public Health during the year was Rs. 5·01 lakhs. The following grants were allotted—Rs. 69,750 for pilgrim

centres, Rs. 1·50 lakhs for urban sanitation, Rs. 2·41 lakhs for rural sanitation and minor sanitary works, Rs. 40,670 as a contribution to municipal boards. Projects were sanctioned to the value of Rs. 15·43 lakhs.

Work of the staff.

228. The staff had to make all the medical and sanitary arrangements for the *Magh mela* in Allahabad in January and February. An outbreak of cholera during the fair was successfully dealt with and did not spread throughout the province on the dispersal of the pilgrims. The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the year was 105,266. There was no serious epidemic of plague during the year. The disease was as usual mainly confined to the eastern districts. Forty-two thousand and eight hundred inoculations were carried out. The campaign of rat destruction was continued and extended. Progress was made with anti-malarial works on the Sarda canal and in the Tarai and Bhabar estates. Malarial surveys were carried out in various districts. Thirteen districts reported malaria epidemics in September and October, and the department took special measures for the distribution of quinine and cinchona.

District Health scheme.

229. The District Health Service was in force in 28 districts, and proposals have been accepted for its extension to four new districts when funds are available. Progress in village sanitation continues slowly. Some village *panchayats* are reported to be taking greater interest. District boards spent only Rs. 49,628 or 0·04 per cent. of their income on general health improvements during the year.

Health training and education.

230. Of 56 candidates 46 passed the M.B., B.S. degree examinations in hygiene in April and October 1930. Fourteen candidates passed part I of the D. P. H. examinations and thirteen passed part II out of eighteen and sixteen respectively. Twenty-one candidates sat for the first part of the examination for the Licentiate of Public Health and 31 for the second part; eighteen passed part I and 21 passed part II. Twenty-one candidates passed the examination for sanitary inspectors, part I, 28 the examination for sanitary inspectors, part II; and three the examination for chief sanitary inspector.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

231. The total amount of construction work carried out during the year by the department amounted in value to Rs. 8·70 lakhs, and the total of projects prepared to Rs. 64·81 lakhs. Fees recovered for local works amounted in all to Rs. 1·03 lakhs. The departmental scale of fees chargeable to municipal boards for the preparation of projects and supervision of works was during the year made applicable to district boards, notified area committees and town areas.

38. Vaccination.

(See the chapter on vaccination in the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1930.)

Number of vaccinations.

232. During the year 1,537,477 persons were vaccinated, a decrease of 82,105 from the previous year's figure. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 95·06. The ratio per thousand of the population of persons successfully vaccinated fell from 31·81 to 30·77.

No case of encephalitis following vaccination was noticed by any inspecting officer.

General.

233. Successful experiments with a modified method of vaccination, in which cross-incisions are omitted in order to decrease post-vaccinal ulceration, were made in five districts. Orders have been issued for the general adoption of this method from the beginning of the next vaccination season.

The total expenditure of the department decreased by Rs. 20,930 to Rs. 4·79 lakhs. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination remained almost the same at four annas and four pies.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

39. Education.

(*See the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending March* 31, 1931.)

Number of institutions and students.

234. The number of educational institutions fell from 26,186 to 25,959 of which 23,663 were recognized and 2,296 unrecognized institutions. The total number of students fell to 1,512,747 —a decrease of 9,000 on the previous year. The percentage of scholars to total population was 3·12 as compared with 3·35.

Expenditure.

235. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 376·82 lakhs to Rs. 389·28 lakhs. Though the largest increase (Rs. 6 lakhs) was contributed by Government, there was also a welcome increase of income under the head "other sources."

University Education: General.

236. The total enrolment of students in the five universities rose from 6,993 to 7,081. The contribution from Government funds was Rs. 30·68 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26·15 lakhs in the previous year. Owing to the repercussions of the civil disobedience movement discipline in the universities, with the honourable exception of the Aligarh Muslim University, was seriously affected, and in some cases there was open defiance of the authorities.

Progress of the year: Allahabad University.

237. The number of students decreased by nine to 1,650. Owing to interruptions in the early part of the year the university examinations were not begun until April 13, 1931, and the university session was continued until May 9. By amendment of the ordinance concerned, all students are now required to reside in a college or hostel or under the supervision of the authorities. The extension of the Muir hostel was completed during the year. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three new books were added to the library. The Ambulance Corps did useful work at the *Magh mela*.

Lucknow University.

238. The number of students increased by 20 to 1,714. The erection of the new Zoology block was finished. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-three new books were added to the library. During the year a new hostel for 100 students was added to the Canning College and 27 new rooms were completed

at the King George' Medical College. The scheme of compulsory physical training was abandoned; as a temporary measure a Director of Physical Culture was appointed with a view to developing physical culture on a voluntary basis.

Agra University.

239. The enrolment of the degree and post-graduate classes of the University rose by 79 to 2,637. By allotting a grant of Rs. 7,000 the university has made a beginning of setting up a library. At St. John's College, Agra, the tutorial system was extended. At most of the affiliated colleges work was interfered with by political disturbances.

Benares Hindu University.

240. The number of students on the rolls was 2,419. An interesting development of the University is the Ayurvedic College, at which provision has been made for instruction in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery. The work of the University was considerably interrupted by Congress activities.

Aligarh Muslim University.

241. The number of students on the rolls was 1,286. Through the generosity of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad chairs in Chemistry and Physics were established. The Tibbiya College was reorganized. During the year the entire buildings of the university were fitted with electric current, and the sanitary system was in course of modification. The University Training Corps won the A. R. A, Competition Match no. 27, which is open to the whole of India and Burma. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited the university during the year.

Secondary Education.

242. The number of secondary institutions rose from 963 to 996, and enrolment from 167,944 to 173,832.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 83·23 lakhs to Rs. 86·81 lakhs. The income from private sources increased by Rs. 18,929—an increase which was the more satisfactory in view of attempts by political agitators to hamper educational work.

The number of intermediate colleges remained the same at 30. Enrolment increased by 72 to 4,878. Expenditure rose from Rs. 17·13 lakhs to Rs. 17·37 lakhs.

The buildings of the Kayastha Patshala College, Allahabad, and the Shia College, Lucknow, were completed during the year.

The teaching of English in primary classes in many institutions has improved, but in higher classes the standard of English continues to show deterioration.

During the year the maintenance of discipline was seriously handicapped by political agitation, and cases of insubordination were fairly frequent. Some head masters showed great courage in resisting political pressure.

Attempts are being made to make physical training compulsory in anglo-vernacular schools.

The number of vernacular secondary institutions increased from 675 to 696, and the enrolment from 80,969 to 84,749. Expenditure increased from Rs. 17·07 lakhs to Rs. 17·52 lakhs.

Discipline was not satisfactory during the year. Several teachers who had been arrested for taking part in illegal activities had their certificates cancelled.

The number of vernacular middle schools teaching agriculture rose from 32 to 37. There were 29 manual training classes.

Primary schools.

243. There were 19,892 primary schools, as compared with 20,068 in the previous year. The numbers enrolled decreased from 1,155,142 to 1,142,256. The decrease may be put down to the economic depression and laxity of discipline resulting from the civil disobedience movement. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 85·69 lakhs to Rs. 85·58 lakhs. The supply of trained teachers remains insufficient. The condition of school buildings is on the whole far from satisfactory. Boards are not prompt in utilizing building grants when they are allotted.

Training institutions for men.

244. At the Government Training College, Allahabad, there were 68 students. At Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow and Agra Training Colleges the enrolments were 51, 51, 41 and 55 respectively. It has been ascertained that almost all the teachers who pass through the training colleges obtain employment.

The number of men on the rolls of the eight normal schools was 722 as compared with 723 in the previous year. The work in the normal schools has been reorganized—there is now a continuous two years' course for the vernacular teachers' certificate. The seven central training schools have become deservedly popular. The training they afford is much superior to that given in the district board training schools.

Training institutions for women.

245. Thirty-two students sat for the English Teachers' Certificate examination and 25 passed. Seventy-seven out of 113 passed the vernacular teachers' certificate examination. There is an increasing demand for trained women teachers.

Education of girls.

246. The number of institutions for the education of girls rose from 2,155 to 2,166 of which 179 were unrecognized. Enrolment increased from 97,380 to 99,088, and expenditure from Rs. 17·72 lakhs to Rs. 18·46 lakhs. The number of institutions in the province which have intermediate classes was five. There were eleven high schools, and 45 anglo-vernacular middle schools, of which 39 received grants from provincial funds. Five hundred and eleven candidates appeared for the anglo-vernacular middle examination, of whom 261 passed. The total enrolment in vernacular schools rose from 84,750 to 85,273: the total number of middle schools was 183 and of primary schools 1,691. Of the 1,096 candidates who sat for the vernacular lower middle examination for girls 652 passed. In order to encourage the girl guide movement it is proposed to hold training camps for prospective guiders.

General.

247. The sixth provincial educational exhibition was held at Benares, and was visited by about 20,000 people.

40. Literature and the Press.

Literary publications.

Number.

248. The number of publications registered in the province during the year rose from 3,424 to 3,565.

Language.

249. There were 2,058 publications in Hindi, 560 in Urdu, 301 in English, 103 in Sanskrit, 21 in Nepali, 21 in Bengali, nine in Persian, eight in Marwari, four in Roman Hindustani, two in Garhwali, two in Tamil, two in Gujrati, one in Marathi, one in Mech and one in Gurmukhi. The number of polyglot publications fell from 529 to 471.

Form.

250. Out of 3,565 publications 1,287 were in verse.

Subject and tone: Religion.

251. In defending the Sanatan Dharma and attacking the Arya Samaj, Kalu Ram Shastri of Cawnpore was as active as ever; and the renegade Ghazi Mahmud Dharmapal remained the inveterate enemy of the religion which he had renounced.

Politics.

252. The activities of the Congress during the year and the steps taken by Government to preserve law and order led to the issue of a very large number of nationalist pamphlets, mostly in Hindi verse. Jatindra Nath Das, who died from hunger-strike, was the hero of a number of books extolling his self-sacrifice. Even the murderer Khudi Ram Bose was praised extravagantly.

The lives and activities of Mr. Gandhi, the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru formed the subject of several Hindi books. The use of country-made cloth was advocated. Several books favoured *satyagraha*. Books of love songs otherwise innocent were found to contain matter of this sort. Such books commanded a large sale. The *jhanda* (national flag) song was the common stock of most of them. The most important publication was the *Matri Bhumi Abdukosh* or year book of the mother country. In one chapter of this book the editor has traced the history of matters prejudicial to the interests of India which, he claims, have arisen from the British administration. Some books have also appeared, mostly in Urdu, describing the benefits of British rule and the injurious effects of Congress propaganda: these books have not had a large sale.

Social.

251. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was again the subject of several books. Muslims especially opposed it on the ground that the Prophet himself at the age of 57 had married a girl six years old. Abstinence from intoxicating drugs and the elevation of the depressed classes were also persistently advocated.

Miscellaneous.

254. A history of the Persian language at the Moghul Court with a brief summary of the growth of the Urdu language was among the important books of the year. Foreign rulers such as Bachcha Sakau and Kamal Pasha were discussed by Muslim writers. In Hindi the dramatist Babu Jai Shankar Parshad of Benares continued composing his plays with episodes from ancient Indian history as their plots: his *Ajata Shatru* was a notable contribution to modern Hindu drama.

THE PRESS.

Number of journals.

255. The number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the province rose from 620 to 626. Of these 36 were published daily, nine bi-weekly, 202 weekly and 263 monthly.

Publishing centres.

256. The output of the more important centres was as follows:—

Allahabad 91 papers, Lucknow 84, Cawnpore 54, Benares 53, Agra 48, Meerut 27, Aligarh 26, Etawah 24, Gorakhpur 17, Moradabad and Saharanpur 15 each, Muttra 14 and Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar 11 each.

Language.

257. Eighty-four papers were in English, 225 in Urdu and 253 in Hindi.

Circulation.

258. There were 37 "reported" papers with a circulation of 2,000 and over. Four English, 29 Urdu and 42 Hindi papers were added to the list of publications which are "reported" to Government. Sixty "reported" papers ceased to appear.

Subject-matter.

259. After the passing of the resolution about complete independence at the Indian National Congress in the last week of December 1929, the majority of vernacular newspapers became more extreme in tone. The resolution was largely commended and incessant propaganda was carried on in support of Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience movement. The extremist papers persistently indulged in virulent attacks on the Government. A number of magazines and newspapers, which had formerly confined themselves to purely literary or social matters, became ardent advocates of civil disobedience. In view of the tone of the press and the critical situation in the country action had to be taken against an unprecedentedly large number of papers. Four papers were prosecuted under section 124-A of Indian Penal Code. Thirty-five were ordered to deposit security under the Press Ordinance, and 63 were warned.

The *Leader* opposed the civil disobedience movement. It was however often strongly critical of the action taken by the authorities. It earnestly pleaded for the immediate grant of Dominion Status with due safeguards for the transitional period. The *Pioneer* continued to give reasoned support to the Government. The *Indian Daily Telegraph* continued to advocate the case of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha and gave general support to the maintenance of law and order. The *Star* opposed the civil disobedience movement and pleaded for adequate safeguards for Muslim rights and interests in the new constitution. The *Aj* and the *Pratap* were foremost in championing the civil disobedience movement until the promulgation of the Press Ordinance when they suspended publication. The *Vartman* also supported the movement and defied the order demanding security under the Press Ordinance. As a result of this the press in which it was printed was confiscated. The *Sainik* indulged in severe attacks on the Government and especially on the police. *Bhavishya*, a new Hindi Weekly, published articles in favour of communism. The *Chand*, a monthly magazine, was also extreme in its views. The *Abhyudaya* became a zealous supporter of the civil disobedience movement.

The *Bharat* followed the lines of the *Leader* and gained considerably in circulation. The *Anand* of Lucknow, which was wavering last year, threw in its lot with the Congress and supported the civil disobedience movement. The *Swadesh*, *Shri Krishna* and *Vir Bharat* ceased publication owing to the Press Ordinance. The *Surya*, the *Garhwali*, the *Gyan Shakti*, the *Ghazipur Samachar*, the *Desh Mitra* and the *Kisan* of Fyzabad opposed the civil disobedience movement and advocated participation in the Round Table Conference. The *Medina* was foremost among the Muslim papers which supported the civil disobedience movement and bitterly denounced the British Government as the greatest enemy of Islam. Action had to be taken against it both under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code and under the Press Ordinance. The *Jiddat* was also extreme in its views and ceased publication owing to the demand for security. The *Hamdam* also suffered the same fate. It re-appeared later under a new proprietorship with no fixed policy. The *Najat* consistently supported the Congress and urged Hindu and Muslim unity. The *Oudh Akhbar* lent guarded support to the Congress. The *Haqiqat* maintained a critical attitude and sometimes published pro-Government articles. The *Himmat* and the *Mustaqil* gave support to a federal constitution while insisting on guarantees for the preservation of Muslim interests. While sympathizing with the civil disobedience movement, they suspected that its leaders were aiming at the establishment of a Hindu *raj*. Most of the new Urdu papers started during the year opposed the civil disobedience movement.

Ordinances.

260. With a few exceptions the newspapers strongly protested against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance as unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the press. This view was challenged by some papers which held that the Press Ordinance had been rendered necessary by the growing tide of lawlessness brought about by press propaganda. The other Ordinances were also criticized by a large section of the Press. Some important Liberal papers while criticizing Government regretted that the Congress had brought about a state of affairs necessitating extraordinary measures for the maintenance of law and order.

Constitutional reforms.

261. The proposals of the Indian Central Committee were generally regarded by the Hindu papers as an agreeable surprise. It was, however, urged even by Liberal papers that no constitu-

tion which was not based on Dominion status would satisfy the people of India. Muslim papers on the other hand strongly criticized the report, especially the portion relating to communal representation.

With very few exceptions newspapers of all shades of opinion expressed keen disappointment at the recommendations of the Statutory Commission. Even some of the Liberal papers were very bitter in their comments. The *Leader*, for example, wrote about the proposals—"they are indescribably bad and intolerable. They must be cast away, denounced and repudiated." On the other hand the *Orient* wrote—"The report shows signs of sympathetic handling of the various knotty problems connected with the country, especially the question of minorities."

The Government of India's despatch on the constitutional reforms was generally criticized as reactionary and disappointing.

Round Table Conference.

262. The majority of papers pressed for an authoritative declaration that the Round Table Conference should have for its main object the drawing up of a Dominion constitution with due safeguards for the transitional period. The proceedings of the Conference attracted increasing attention in spite of incessant vilification in the extremist section of the papers. A number of papers emphasized the need for the participation of Congress leaders in the Conference. The Muslim papers generally favoured the federal type of constitution, which they regarded as essential for the protection of Muslim rights.

New jail rules.

263. The new jail rules framed by the Government of India were generally welcomed as a great improvement. The extremist papers represented them as not liberal enough to remove the hardships of "political" prisoners.

Miscellaneous.

264. After the passage of the Child Marriage Act orthodox Hindu papers and a number of Muslim papers advocated violation of the Act.

The refusal of the British Medical Council to recognize the medical degrees of Indian universities evoked strong protest.

Appeals of certain Congress leaders for the boycott of the census received wide publicity; the Muslim press as a whole was opposed to this proposal.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion denounced the terrorist outrages in Bengal and Punjab, though some extremist papers tempered their condemnation with a tribute to the patriotism of the accused.

41. Arts and Science.

(*See reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

Museums.

265. During the year 261 additions were made to the various sections of the Lucknow Museum—six under Archaeology, 193 under Numismatics, eleven under Natural History, 36 under Ethnography and fifteen in the Picture Gallery. Among the sculptures acquired may be noted a fine Buddhist relief from village Pakhna, district Fatehpur, and a sculpture of *Shiva* and *Ravana* from village Banipara, district Cawnpore. The Malwa series in the Numismatic section has been considerably enriched by the year's acquisitions. The fifteen new paintings include some fine specimens of the Rajput school. A beginning has been made with the re-arrangement of the archaeological exhibits by the construction of 42 small masonry stands, which have been paid for out of savings. The museum was visited by 154,449 people during the year.

There were five new acquisitions to the Curzon Museum of Archaeology at Muttra during the year, and eleven books were added to the library. Considerable progress has now been made with the arrangement of the more important exhibits.

Libraries.

266. At the end of March 1931, there were 37,056 books in the Allahabad Public Library, of which 678 were added during the year. The library issued 11,208 books, and received 17,114 visitors.

At the end of March 1931, there were 29,252 books in the Lucknow Public Library, of which 1,031 were added during the year. The library issued 8,802 books and received 18,269 visitors.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

42. Archaeology.

(See extracts relating to the United Provinces from the Reports of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Frontier circle, and of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern circle, for the year 1930-31.)

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS.

Conservation.

267. The total amount provided for the conservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments during the year was Rs. 10,653. At Kalanjar Fort in Banda district the third gateway was restored, and repairs were carried out at the Nilakantha and Mrigadhara temples. In the fort at Garhwa in Allahabad district special repair works were brought to completion. At Sarnath the ornamental brick stupa no. 136, which had been maliciously damaged, was carefully restored. A survey was carried out of an interesting Chandel temple at village Urwara, sixteen miles south-west of Mahoba. The dome over the Asoka rock edict at Kalsi was made water-tight. Numerous other petty repairs were carried out.

MUHAMMADAN AND BRITISH MONUMENTS.

268. The total amount spent on the conservation and maintenance of Muhammadan and British monuments during the year was Rs. 1·29 lakhs. At Agra much of the inlay work on the Taj Mahal was renovated and a number of small repairs carried out. In the Fort the floor of the courtyard of Akbari Mahal was relaid, and that round Anguri Bagh was restored. The north-west bastion of the Roman Catholic cemetery was reroofed. Improvements were made at Chini-ka-Rauza and the closed north doorway was opened. Minor repairs were carried out at Sikandra. At Fatehpur-Sikri the Zanana Rauza has had to be largely rebuilt owing to the collapse of the roof: the work still continues. Repairs to the tomb of Hafiz Rahmat Khan at Bareilly were undertaken for the first time. Minor repairs were carried out at the Residency and other buildings at Lucknow. First repairs were undertaken at the Char Ungli

Masjid in Jaunpur. The north bastion of the *Idgah* at Rapri in Mainpuri district was reconstructed and the plinth and part of the south bastion were repaired. The Jami Masjid at Banda was repaired for the first time.

The Agricultural Department administered the archaeological gardens at Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The weather was fairly satisfactory, and the gardens were kept in good condition.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. Ecclesiastical.

269. The severance of the legal union between the Church of England and the Church of England in India took place on March 1, 1930, and the Indian Statutory rules came into operation on the same date. This far-reaching change passed practically unnoticed in the first year of its operation.

44. Emigration and immigration.

(See the Reports on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, *for the year* 1930 *and on the working of Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of* 1901, *as amended by Act VIII of* 1915, *for the year ending June* 30, 1931.)

Foreign emigration.

270. There was no emigration to countries overseas during the year. The number of emigrants who embarked from the colonies to return to India was 1,767, as against 1,831 in the previous year. There was only one leper among them. Forty-five persons died on the voyage.

Inland emigration.

271. The total number of labourers recruited during the year for Assam tea gardens was 2,501 as against 5,529 in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the depressed condition of the tea market which necessitated curtailment of recruiting. There were twelve prosecutions of recruiting agents during the year under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act for infringement of rules.

Immigration.

272. No figures are available.

45. Government printing and stationery.

(See the Reports on the working of the Government Press and on the consumption of stationery for the year 1930-31.)

Government Press.

273. In spite of political unrest the work of the press was carried on without stoppage or labour troubles.

Receipts increased from Rs. 3·81 lakhs to Rs. 3·96 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 7·37 lakhs to Rs. 8·91 lakhs. The total number of books registered again increased from 3,325 to 3,436.

The quantity of paper received from Central Stores was 887 tons—an increase of 73 tons on the figure of the previous year.

Stationery.

274. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued during the year was Rs. 6·34 lakhs as against Rs. 5·95 lakhs in the previous year. The average *per capita* cost of supplies for the whole province calculated as in previous years was Rs. 10 as against Rs. 11 for the previous year.

00134150

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020